

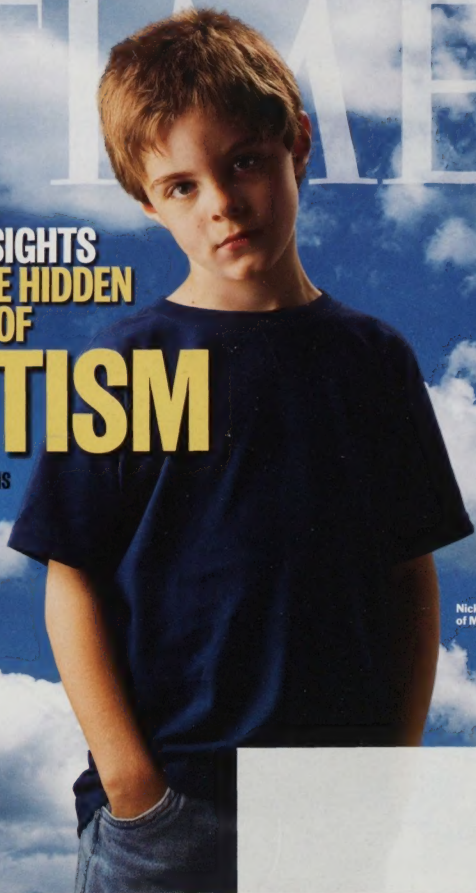
POP! GOES SCHOOL SODA ■ EXCLUSIVE: NINTENDO'S NEW GAME

TIME

**NEW INSIGHTS
INTO THE HIDDEN
WORLD OF
AUTISM**

BY CLAUDIA WALLIS

Nick Furth, 8,
of Mine Hill, N.J.



A young boy is the central figure, standing in a boxing stance. He is wearing a white tank top with a small red logo on the left chest, black shorts with white stripes on the side, and black sneakers with white soles and colorful stripes. He has large white boxing gloves on both hands, which are raised near his face. He is looking directly at the camera with a serious expression. The background consists of a chain-link fence and a weathered, light blue wall. The lighting is dramatic, with strong shadows.

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TIME

May 15, 2006
Vol. 167, No. 20

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Nintendo hopes its slim video-game controller will attract a new crop of gamers



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The Hearst Tower in New York City, the first major U.S. project by Norman Foster

FOSTER AND PARTNERS



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Q&A

Nintendo has come a long way since Super Mario Bros., and TIME's Lev

Grossman got an early look at its newest gaming system, the Wii. Want to know more about what the new games are like? Or what else is being introduced at this week's E3 gaming conference? Send your questions to Lev at time.com/grossman

LEFT: CHERYL HUMMELSTEIN



THE FILM CRITICS' PERSPECTIVE

TIME's widely esteemed film critics, Richard Schickel, left, and Richard Corliss, offer more reviews of new films, a fresh take on pop-culture trends and essays on overlooked artists every week on time.com, part of our expanded Friday entertainment coverage

ANA MARIE COX

In her weekly columns on time.com, the founding editor of *wonkette.com* has brought her irreverent perspective to everything from sweet-16 parties to Stephen Colbert's jokes. See what she takes on next



MICHAEL J. BOWLES



GOAL! Joshua Kitts rejoices after a memory-strengthening game

JOHN BAZZIMONE—AP

QUOTES OF THE DAY Memorable sound bites from newsmakers—and late-night quipsters—every day on time.com

“I did not lie.”

—Donald Rumsfeld, replying to an antiwar protester at a speech in Atlanta



FLASHBACK

The Kennedys And TIME



Patrick Kennedy's car crash and later announcement that he will enter drug rehab were another reminder of the struggles faced by the new generation of Kennedys—a clan that TIME profiled in a 2001 cover story

Subscribers can read this story and access the entire archive at timearchive.com

Reaching Out to the World

This week's cover story explores the latest developments in the treatment of autism. Read more on time.com about the debate over facilitated communication, a controversial method of helping autistic people communicate with the help of a computerized keyboard. Also, get a glimpse into the world of autistic children in an extraordinary photo essay

A FETE FOR THE 100

Last week's TIME 100 issue celebrated the world's most influential people. Many of them are gathering in New York City on May 8 for a gala dinner. Visit time.com this week to see party pictures



100
TIME



AUDIO ESSAY: DEATH'S SHADOW

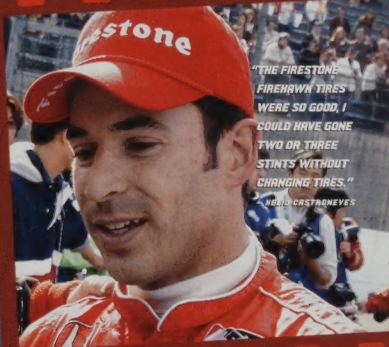
Sudan's government and a rebel group agreed to a peace deal last week, but the slaughter in Darfur continues. Listen to photographer Kadir van Lohuizen continue the time he spent in the killing fields

ALAN LOHUIZEN—AP

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NEXT RACE: Indianapolis Motor Speedway, May 28, airing at 1 p.m. ET on

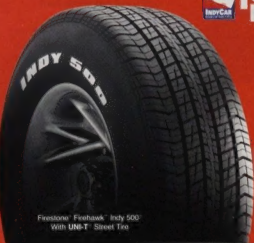


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10 QUESTIONS FOR Shirin Ebadi

Iranian human-rights activist Shirin Ebadi won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2003. A judge who was dismissed from the bench after the 1979 Islamic revolution, she is now a lawyer who works to promote press freedom, spotlight gender inequity and child abuse, and defend dissidents against Iran's theocratic regime. Ebadi, 58, whose memoir *Iran Awakening* is out this week, spoke with TIME's Jeff Chu about the Nobel's impact, Iran's nuclear ambitions and her daily relaxation ritual.

Has the fame that came with the Nobel helped you in Iran?
No, it has not helped at all. I published my memoirs outside Iran because I knew I would not get permission inside Iran. Also, from the time I won the Nobel, the authorities have tried three times to build a case against me. At the moment I have an open case against me. I have been accused of having taken money from the U.S. to give to Akbar Ganji, a journalist who is in jail, so he would go on a hunger strike and make Iran lose face.

You write about seeing your name on a death squad's hit list. Do you feel in danger? I still receive threatening letters and e-mails. A letter I recently received accused me of working against Islam and against Iran. Instead of a signature, [the writer] taped a dead roach to the bottom of the letter.

You discuss the strength of your Muslim faith in your book. Do you have a favorite Koranic verse? There is a verse that says God swears by time. Anything you gain in life, you pay for with your time. Time is the most important thing that has been given to man. This inspires me because it reminds me how short our time here is.

Where in the Muslim world can one see your model of how women should be treated?
Let me answer this in another

BETTINA FURNER—LAC



way: nowhere in the world is there a place where women are treated as they should be. Even in America you have not had a female President, and the number of women in the Cabinet is much lower than the number of men. Women are suppressed both in Islamic countries and in the West. But the reason they are more suppressed in Islamic countries is not because of religion but because of the patriarchal culture in Eastern countries.

You write about your responsibility for all domestic aspects of your household. Unfortunately, in the East women have to accept all the responsibility at home. Many husbands still complain when their wives work outside the house. My husband has the virtue of not complaining about my job. I divide my time so I can attend to both my profession and my work at home. Also remember that I am an Iranian woman. I have learned how to be patient.

You have described yourself as stubborn. Does your husband find it exasperating to argue with you? My husband and I rarely argue. I want to tell you something interesting: I believe so strongly in equality that I have even filled my family life with it. My husband and I have two daughters. The elder looks like her mother but has chosen her father's profession—she is an engineer. My younger daughter looks like her father, but her character is like mine. For this reason she is becoming a lawyer. So you can see we have divided our world equally. There is nothing to fight about.

What should the West do about Iran's nuclear program? I can say what it shouldn't do. It should not attack Iran militarily. People may criticize the government, but if there is a military attack on Iran, they will defend their own country.

President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad seems to be using the issue to foster nationalism.
A government that is in danger from the outside will take any chance to accelerate nationalism inside the country. But nuclear power is not a daily concern of the people. They want jobs, they want houses, they want health, they want more freedom.

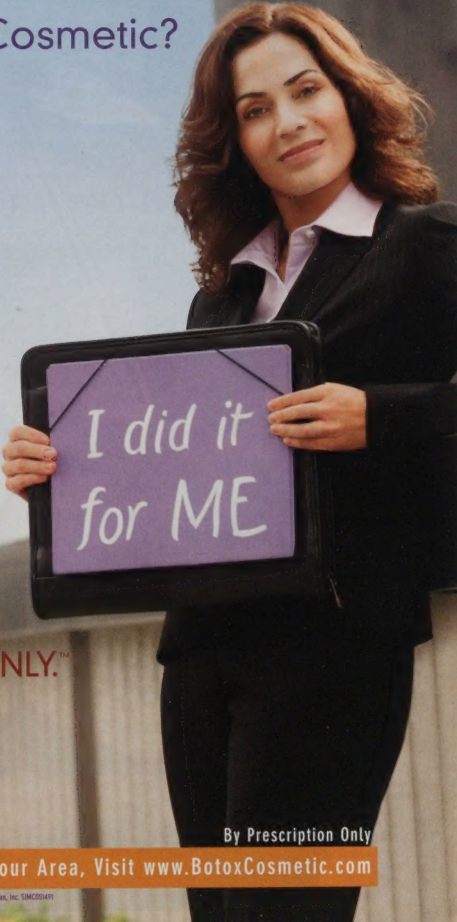
What do you do to relax? Every night before I go to sleep, I read a novel for at least an hour. This is how I try to forget the aggressive work of the day. Right now I am reading *The Zahir* by Paulo Coelho. I like the way Coelho looks at world issues.

What else do you think the West needs to know about Iran? The West should realize that more than 65% of our university students are women. The West should understand that Iran has more than 2,500 years of civilization. The West should know that there are thousands of women like Shirin Ebadi. ■

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A woman with long, wavy brown hair, wearing a black blazer over a light purple collared shirt, stands outdoors against a blurred background of a building and sky. She is holding a black tablet with both hands. The tablet screen is purple and displays the text "I did it for ME" in a white, handwritten-style font. The text is framed by a white border that looks like a piece of paper pinned to the screen.

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The Ways of Opus Dei

Dan Brown's best-selling *The Da Vinci Code* granted fans access to a thrillingly fictionalized Opus Dei, a religious society both secretive and sinister. Our story on the reality of the Roman Catholic group's rituals, social connections and spiritual convictions inspired readers' aversion, wonder and spirited defense

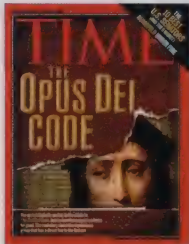
THANK YOU FOR YOUR REPORT ON THE controversial Catholic organization Opus Dei [April 24]. Any group that is exclusive, isolated and secretive cannot be truly Christian. Just like the press investigations into the protection given to pedophile priests, your article will help the Roman Catholic Church cleanse itself of its secrecy as well as the flaw of gender-determined and gender-dominated leadership. So absorbed are the church leaders in protecting their own agenda that they fail to fulfill their role in the truthful representation of Christ.

ETTA ALBRIGHT
Cresson, Pa.

OPUS DEI SEEMS TO BE A GREAT FORCE for good rather than the obscure society some have tried to portray it as. Maybe if more of us listened to Christ's truthful message, we wouldn't be surprised by people who try to live by it. At a minimum, there's the intriguing idea that all politicians, especially those in Latin America, should note: the solution to the problem of poverty is not to identify with the poor but to make them members of the middle class.

OSCAR ISLAS
Mexico City

TIME'S REPORT ON OPUS DEI WAS ESSENTIALLY correct and fair, but the repeated references to the society as "secret" and "secretive" were off the mark. The story is a proof of our transparency, based as it was on interviews with many of the faithful of Opus Dei, who did not hide their membership but on the contrary made an effort to answer all questions, including some of a very personal nature. The photos of the discipline [a small whip] and the cilice [a chain] presented them in such a way that readers might not know whether they were looking at instruments of torture or a means of Christian penance that could fit in the palm of one's hand. Their use is healthier and less painful than having an ear pierced or getting a tattoo. Those means of mortification are used in Opus Dei just as they have been for many centuries by other



“It’s puzzling that people join Opus Dei to live their faith on a daily basis. Anyone can do so without joining an esoteric group.”

(THE REV.) TOM ZELINSKI
Marathon, Wis.

Catholics. But readers might form an opinion on the basis of those images and the use of the adjective secret that would prevent them from understanding Opus Dei. Still I consider the article essentially accurate in its description of Opus Dei and of the criticism that it receives. It was an honor to cooperate with TIME in the story's preparation.

JUAN MANUEL MORA
COMMUNICATIONS DIRECTOR
OPUS DEI
Rome

YOUR ARTICLE ON OPUS DEI MADE PLAIN the dangers of fanaticism and extremism within religious thought. God wants us to hate neither others nor ourselves. The

cure for evil must come from God's transformation in us, not from flogging ourselves or vainly trying to impose our practices on others.

KEN BROECKEL
Escondido, Calif.

RECOGNIZING *THE DA VINCI CODE* AS FICTION, I was surprised to learn that Opus Dei actually exists. But your description of the society as secretive was really not fair. People who pray regularly have a quiet confidence that God knows them. Avoiding a public show of faith is not being secretive.

CLEMENT SILVA
Bangalore, India

CHRIST INVITED ALL PEOPLE TO CELEBRATE with him in his earthly ministry, but Opus Dei seems to be an exclusive club. Any group that separates itself from daily contact with the faithful violates the teaching that the faithful form one body in Christ. Shame on the Vatican for encouraging the divisive work of Opus Dei.

DANEEN WARNER
Durham, N.C.

IT'S PUZZLING THAT PEOPLE JOIN OPUS DEI to live their faith on a daily basis. Anyone can do so without joining an esoteric group. One simply has to attend church, pray regularly, be sincere in trying to live a good life and become an active member of the local parish—no self-flagellation required. Perhaps that is too simple, similar to the injunctions in *The Gospel of Matthew*, Chapter 25, which remind us that we treat Jesus as we treat one another.

(THE REV.) TOM ZELINSKI
Marathon, Wis.

Sizing Up the Senate

RE "AMERICA'S 10 BEST SENATORS" [APRIL 24]: When it was created, Congress was intended to be the most powerful branch of our government, and in a time when most Americans can't even name 10 Senators, it is refreshing to see TIME putting them back in the spotlight. The media's

greatest responsibility is to inform the public when our representatives are performing well, in order to encourage them, and to inform us when they are doing poorly, so they might either change their behavior or be fired through an election.

DANNY G. GIBBENS
Aurora, Colo.

THE RESOLUTION TO CREATE A FEDERAL Department of Peace and Nonviolence that Minnesota Senator Mark Dayton introduced was portrayed as an impractical liberal endeavor. In fact, that idea is neither impractical nor liberal. It is commonsense. The proposed legislation strives to establish a framework for re-

solving conflicts without military aggression. Will it prevent all future conflict? No. Will it reduce the amount of violence? The answer is yes. Is it worth a try? Yes! I tip my hat to Senator Dayton for standing his ground on what he believes, something that seems to be rare on Capitol Hill these days.

MATT ROTELLA
West Chester, Pa.

MASSACRE IN THE MOUNTAIN KINGDOM



Last month Nepal's King Gyanendra agreed to reinstate the country's Parliament, ending weeks of violent pro-democracy protests but not the monarchy's political crisis. TIME's June 11, 2001, issue related the shocking massacre of members of the Nepalese royal family by Crown Prince Dipendra, the event that brought Gyanendra to the throne:

"At about 9 p.m. Friday, the mustachioed Crown Prince took his place at the teak dining table in a room that could accommodate 50 people ... After pouring himself another drink, he began arguing with his parents, shouting at his mother, Queen Aiswarya, who didn't approve of the Crown Prince's romance with longtime paramour Devyani Rana ...

THE CROWN PRINCE WAS FURIOUS THAT HIS FAMILY WANTED HIM TO MARRY PRIYANKA SHAHA, A PRINCESS OF ROYAL BLOOD. His sister Shruti scolded him to 'stop slurring your words! You're the future King.' According to a high-ranking official, the Crown Prince then retired to his sleeping quarters, where he changed into camouflage fatigues and equipped himself with an American M-16 rifle and a revolver. Using a private corridor to return to the dining room, he barged in, firing a burst that killed his parents and shooting 12 others in the room ... He then turned the revolver on himself, firing a .38-cal. slug up through his temple, the bullet exiting the other side." Read more at timearchive.com.

The Return of Newt

I ENJOYED COLUMNIST JOE KLEIN'S "WHY Newt Is So Much Fun to Watch" [April 24], on Gingrich's tour in New Hampshire. I would vote for him for President in a New York minute. It's too bad he left Congress. Had he stayed, he would have pushed through the fiscal reforms that Republicans thought they were going to get when they elected Bush. The President would have had to use his veto early and often to keep Newt from eliminating a quarter of the federal programs and their related wasteful bureaucracies. And we would have already had a Mexican border fence.

DARRELL HANSHAW
Austin, Texas



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To Deter or Disarm?

TIME'S COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF THE Iranian nuclear standoff was wonderfully well written and insightful [April 3]. Iranian leaders rely for the defense of their country on a simple perception: that an opponent doesn't dare make an aggressive move for fear of devastating consequences. Peaceful negotiations through sustained diplomacy seem to be the only viable way out of this threatening situation. Then again, isn't the unwelcome prospect of mutually assured destruction a universally acclaimed deterrent against the unbearable perils of terrorism's ultimate expression?

PIERRE GALIPEAU
St.-Léonard, Que.

YOUR REPORT WAS INFORMATIVE BUT omitted one facet of the debate. Although Iran is indeed surrounded by nuclear powers, none have ever remotely considered using such weapons because of the possibility of retaliation. If Iran wants to spend the vast resources needed to create the Bomb rather than improve the lot of its people, so be it. But there it sits, a true albatross, consuming national resources while it remains unused because of fear of justifiable retaliation.

ROBERT O. HOSKINS
Florence, Italy

THE IDEA THAT NUCLEAR WEAPONS ARE safe only in the hands of Americans and their European cousins and a danger to the rest of the world is not only patroniz-

ing but also racist. If the U.S. and its friends can be trusted with nuclear weapons, why not any other country? The only way to ensure universal nuclear disarmament is for all countries to renounce and destroy the nuclear weapons they have acquired. As long as some have them, others will try to acquire them. Iran is not only surrounded by countries that possess nuclear weapons but is also threatened with attack from the U.S. Should we expect Iran to behave like a sitting duck?

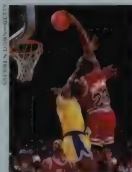
ERISA MUGABI
Kyotera, Uganda

Oil Pressure

IN THE INTERVIEW WITH U.S. DIRECTOR of National Intelligence John Negroponte [April 24], TIME should have asked whether he realizes that another Pearl Harbor is around the corner. It will be not a military attack but a political and economic blow that will cripple the U.S. Tehran and Moscow share a common interest: to drastically reduce the political power of the U.S. in the Middle East. Once Iran has the Bomb, Tehran and Moscow will practically control the world oil supply and could blackmail the U.S. and Europe. In the past few months, Tehran has bluntly positioned itself as the pre-eminent country opposing the U.S.—the first step before trying to boot the U.S. out of the Middle East. Let's hope that Negroponte's eyes, ears and mind are wide open.

AVIV HALLEL
Ramat Hasharon, Israel

WHEN JORDAN RULED THE COURT



Is your favorite basketball team still alive in the drive to the 2006 NBA finals? Chicago Bulls fans might like to go back in time to the era dominated by Michael Jordan. TIME's Jan. 9, 1989, profile of His Airness described what made the world want to "Be Like Mike":

"At 6 ft. 6 in., he is a full inch shorter than the average NBA player, but he transcends his handicap by spending most of his time above the others. His perfectly proportioned frame ... soars up, around and over the mere mortals he opposes. Most guards, being 'smaller' men, prefer the quiet of the perimeter to the violent collisions of leviathans under the hoop. But Jordan is most dangerous around the basket, with his arsenal of double-clutch lay-ups and hyperspace dunks over men very nearly a foot taller. **THROUGH IT ALL,**

JORDAN'S TONGUE DANGLES FROM HIS MOUTH, HIS UNIVERSALLY RECOGNIZED TRADEMARK and a testament to his intense concentration. For Jordan, the world of basketball is a world without bounds. He gyrates, levitates and often dominates. Certainly he fascinates. In arenas around the country, food and drink go unsold because fans refuse to leave their seats for fear of missing a spectacular Jordan move to tell their grandchildren about." Read more at timearchive.com.

A couple is seated at a table in a restaurant or bar. The woman, with blonde hair, is looking towards the camera with a slight smile. The man is seen from the back, looking towards her. In the background, a large window reveals a city skyline at night, with numerous lights from buildings and streets. The interior of the restaurant is dimly lit with warm, ambient lighting from lamps and chandeliers. Other patrons are visible in the background, slightly out of focus.

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The Brass-Hat Rebellion

YOUR STORY ON THE GROWING NUMBER of retired generals calling for Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld to resign [April 24] showed that our military's patriotism and bravery are of little value to the nation when our civilian leaders have poor judgment. Despite all his experience and expertise, Rumsfeld has shown poor judgment. And George W. Bush's failure to accept Rumsfeld's offers of resignation suggests that the President has also demonstrated poor judgment.

LAWRENCE H. GORDON
Honolulu

HOW CAN WE AS AMERICAN CITIZENS HAVE any respect for those retired generals who spent their careers at the public trough and now want to destroy the boss they sucked up to while in command? They need to spend their time playing golf and leave the important decisions to our elected leaders.

JOEL EPPERSON
Birmingham, Ala.

WHY DIDN'T THE GENERALS COME FORTH with their criticism earlier? Competent leadership in the military has been declining ever since our nation went to the all-volunteer force. We Americans have become so soft that we don't have the guts anymore to stand and be counted. The same is true in our civilian agencies.

CLAIR MENDENHALL
Providence, Utah

DO THOSE GENTLEMEN REALLY THINK that demoralizing the military by casting doubt on the civilian leadership in the middle of a war is in the best interest of the country or the troops?

MICHAEL A. PACER
Hendelade, Calif.

Comrade Hu Comes Calling

RE "HU'S COMING TO LUNCH" [APRIL 24]: In visiting our democratic country, Chinese President Hu Jintao represented not China's people but the Chinese Communist Party, which has been holding that nation's people hostage for more than a half-century. Under Mao Zedong, Chinese communists caused more than 70 million deaths. Today the Chinese are still not a free people. Many democracy advocates and religious workers are incarcerated in labor camps without due process of law. People are not allowed to organize political parties,

and the government has strict control of the mass media. Thus the Chinese people are blindfolded.

TIMOTHY HO
Anaheim, Calif.

Walling Off Hope

TIME REPORTED ON ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER Ehud Olmert's plans to complete a wall separating Israel from the Palestinians [April 17]. Olmert should consider India's partition into two states. Did it result in cessation of conflict? Partition does not work.

PATRICIA DANIEL
Norwich, England

The Price Isn't Right

RE "SWEET 16 AND SPOILED ROTTEN" [APRIL 24]: MTV's reality show *My Super Sweet 16* verges on the nauseating. It is nearly unbearable to witness the whining of greedy teenage girls while their fathers cough up hundreds of thousands of dollars for a single party and a luxury automobile. Is it any wonder the rest of the world hates us?

FERN GALPERIN
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NoteBook

Patrick Kennedy
at his house in
Washington

THE CRASH OF A KENNEDY

PATRICK KENNEDY, WHO MYSTERIOUSLY plowed his Ford Mustang into a security barricade on Capitol Hill last week, once seemed the great hope of his generation of America's most storied political dynasty. He won his first election at 21: a college junior who had lived in Rhode Island only two years, Kennedy trounced a five-term incumbent to win a seat in the state legislature. In 1994 he was elected to Congress, and people predicted he would follow his father Edward into the Senate.

But Patrick's story turned stereotypically Kennedy in other ways. He has battled depression, drug addiction and bad publicity, as in 2000 when he argued with a girlfriend aboard a yacht he had chartered; she got the Coast Guard to take her to shore. He later trashed the boat. The car crash last Thursday at about 2:45 a.m. was the most bizarre incident yet.

Capitol police officers, who suspected that Kennedy, 38, was drunk, alleged he was given special treatment: a superior told them not to give a sobriety test but to take Kennedy home. (Acting chief Christopher McGaffin later said the senior officer had shown "poor judgment" and was disciplined.) Strangest of all, Kennedy claimed, "I simply do not remember" the incident. He blamed the sleeping pill Ambien and the gastrointestinal drug Phenergan and checked himself into the Mayo Clinic, where he had been treated in December for addiction to prescription painkillers.

Kennedy told TIME in 2001 that while privacy

would be his "ultimate luxury," there were advantages to having the details of his life be public grist. "It makes you honest about your frailties because—guess what?—you've got to get to a place where you can deal with them," he said. "There's no running away from them in this business." Certainly not if you're a Kennedy. —By Karen Tumulty

SPEED
READ

A Plan for a Pandemic

President Bush last week unveiled his plan to deal with an outbreak of a disease like bird flu.

Here are the highlights of his strategy.

What's the President's plan?

His Implementation Plan released last week was the follow-up to the 12-page National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza issued in November. It's not easy reading. Inside the snazzy red, white and blue covers are 227 pages of dense bureaucratese. The White House plan is to try to contain problems overseas, show the country that the President is in command and keep people informed so they will be calmer. Local and state governments are urged to prepare as for a terrorist attack or natural disaster. In other words, don't rely on the feds.



Betting on a Nov

WHEN IS A SENATE RACE more than just a Senate race? When Democrats think they can score a trifecta by beating a Republican incumbent in the South, hobbling him as a possible presidential candidate and boosting the fortunes of one of their White House wannabes. That's the weighty challenge for novice politician Jim Webb, a decorated Vietnam vet and a senior Pentagon official under Ronald Reagan who is challenging Republican Senator George Allen in Virginia.

Webb still has to get through the June 13 Democratic primary, but pragmatists in his party are already tipping him as the man to win in November against the folksy Allen, who is also mulling a run for President in 2008. Allen's continued support for the war in Iraq and for President Bush has hurt his approval ratings, while Webb, a former Marine and an early, articulate critic of the war, has seen his numbers



Webb is a Vietnam vet and former Navy Secretary

vice in Virginia

rise, University of Virginia political analyst Larry Sabato says both score about 40% in polls. "Jim Webb is George Allen's worst nightmare: a war hero and a Reagan appointee who holds moderate positions," says Sabato. "Allen tries to project a Reagan aura, but Webb already has it."

Webb has drawn a diverse crowd of supporters. Conser-

vative columnist George F. Will has written an approving article about him, three retired generals have endorsed him, and he has raised thousands of dollars from Hollywood for his campaign. He also seems to have the backing of

Pragmatists are tipping Webb as the man to beat George Allen in November

former Virginia Governor Mark Warner, a moderate Democrat who will probably run for President in 2008. Warner, who initially encouraged businessman Harris Miller to run, has said he will stay neutral before the primary. But he may be changing his bet: he makes his first public appearance with Webb this week, at a fund raiser in Arlington, Va.

—By Sally B. Donnelly

UPDATE

Snuppy, the world's first cloned dog, recently marked his first birthday by plowing into three cakes—made of steamed rice, chocolate and ice cream. For his minders, the past year has been filled with controversy; Snuppy's creator, Hwang Woo Suk, was dismissed in March from Seoul National University for fabricating data on stem-cell studies. But the hound, who has never left campus, remains healthy. He spends his days playing with his student caretakers and bunks with them, too, for protection from antiscience activists. "We all love him so much," says a guardian. "He is very bright and friendly." —By Alice Park



What could happen in a pandemic? The plan estimates that a pandemic could kill 200,000 to 2 million U.S. citizens. It also says the U.S. lacks "adequate stockpiles of antiviral medications and plans to distribute the supplies we have."

What if avian flu strikes? State and local law enforcement, backed by the National Guard, may have to isolate or quarantine victims. The U.S. would not seal borders with Canada and Mexico; that would not stop a pandemic and "would have significant negative social, economic and foreign policy consequences," the plan says.

The Administration may order the screening of people flying into the U.S., though carriers of the virus who show no symptoms could evade detection.

What can individuals and businesses do? Wash your hands. Clean sinks, railings, keyboards and phones—the virus can survive up to two days on hard surfaces. Reduce face-to-face meetings. Encourage telecommuting as well as flexible work hours. Keep 3 ft. of distance from other people ("spatial separation," in government-speak). Oh, and cover your mouth when you cough. —By Mike Allen



"America, you lost!"

ZACARIAS MOUSSAOUI, al-Qaeda conspirator, after a federal jury recommended a sentence of life in prison for his role in the 9/11 attacks

"Mr. Moussaoui, you came here to be a martyr and die in a big bang of glory. But to quote T.S. Eliot, instead, you will die with a whimper."

LEONIE BRINKEMA, U.S. federal judge, sentencing Moussaoui to life in a super-maximum security prison

"The time has come... The looting by foreign companies has ended."

EVO MORALES, President of Bolivia, after nationalizing the country's oil and gas industries

"It don't work, it don't work."

JOSEPH L. CLARK, Ohio death-row inmate, after his executioners struggled for half an hour to find a noncollapsed vein in which to inject a lethal dose of drugs

"Russia has a choice to make... None of us believes Russia is fated to become an enemy."

VICE PRESIDENT DICK CHENEY, in the Bush Administration's strongest public criticism yet of Vladimir Putin's Russia, rebuking the Kremlin for restricting citizens' rights and using oil resources as "tools of blackmail and intimidation"

"We are cleaning up Congress the way teenagers clean up their bedrooms, and the result will be the same mess."

BRIAN BAIRD, Democratic Representative from Washington, on the narrow passage of a lobbying-reform bill that critics say is too weak

"My whole life has been a speed bump."

HILLARY CLINTON, Democratic Senator from New York, on failing to achieve her childhood ambitions of becoming an Olympic athlete, an astronaut, a doctor, a scientist or a mathematician

"Nightlife can mean anything. We can provide you a very valuable experience that will hit your soul and your mind and send you home sober."

PRINCE SULTAN BIN SALMAN BIN ABDUL AZIZ, head of Saudi Arabia's Supreme Commission for Tourism, announcing that the government would begin issuing nonreligious foreign-tourist visas for the country, where alcohol is illegal and nightclubs are scarce

For more daily sound bites, visit time.com/quotes

Sources: AP, AP, New York Times, Columbia Dispatch, Los Angeles Times, New York Times, AP

MA POWER!

NOW A WAY TO COUNTERACT THE RUTHLESS CRUELTY that has become a fact of life for thousands of women: They can double down on their bodies and go to the next big movie (they should, since the Academy Award-nominated actress will be in the movie) and become a powerful force in the industry. (The May 14 story) In fact, the work she has done in the industry, from her first film, *My Sister Sam*, to her latest, *My Sister Sam*. —By Harriet Barovick

GRANNY PEACE BRIGADE

These 18 women, ages 59 to 91, protested the war in Iraq by being to arms with military recruiters in New York City's Times Square last October. They aimed for disorderly conduct, trespass and assault, won them sympathy and headlines across the U.S.

RAGING GRANNIES

These angry grannies, crying you to get off your fannies, reflect the rebel 'babe' of the global market. Members of a Pico-Ato, Calif., chapter promoting fuel-efficient cars were arrested in March after chaining themselves to the gates of a Ford dealership.



NoteBook



VIRUS BEATERS

Across Nepal 50,000 mothers, most of them illiterate, battled measles by delivering medicine and going door to door to publicize vaccinations at clinics. Result? The number of Nepal's measles-related deaths dropped 90% last year.



ON THE WEB

MomShare.org, co-created by a founder of MomOn.org, and MothersMovement.org are taking on issues from flexible work hours to voter registration.

PLAZA DE MAYO

Since the '70s, these two groups—mothers and grandmothers—have marched regularly in Buenos Aires, Argentina, for the return of loved ones taken during a military junta's 1976-83 "dirty war."



THIS MAN IS AN INSPIRATION

THE TOM CRUISE BILL

Another actor has entered California politics—not as a candidate but as the spark for legislation. The "Tom Cruise bill," passed last week by the

California state assembly and now headed for the senate, prohibits the sale of ultrasonic devices to anyone but professionals licensed to use the machines. Assemblyman Ted Lieu, the Southern California Democrat who wrote the bill, grew concerned in November when Cruise and then pregnant fiancée Katie Holmes purchased a machine for a reported \$200,000 to track the growth of their baby at home. The scans are considered safe when properly conducted, but the Food and Drug Administration, which regulates the devices, does not approve of what it calls "entertainment ultrasounds." Lieu says, "This bill was never intended to target Tom Cruise." (The actor had no comment.) As Lieu's chief of staff David

Ford puts it, "California is a state that sets fashion trends, and we don't want this to become the fashionable thing to do."

—By Rebecca Myers



Saving Souls in the Porn World

WHAT WOULD JESUS DO—about people in the porn business? That was the question religious publisher NavPress faced when asked by a Christian anti-pornography ministry called XXXchurch to

print JESUS LOVES PORN STARS on the cover of 10,000 copies of the New Testament. The group plans to hand out the Bibles at erotica conventions nationwide, starting in June. "Whether you're in the porn industry or addicted to it, we, the church, are here to help," says founder and pastor Craig Gross.

Gross's ministry gets mixed reviews from porn star Ron Jeremy. "Why he picks on porn, I don't know. It's consenting adults having consenting sex and being watched by consenting adults," Jeremy says. "But if people want out of the business, I'm glad Craig is

there." Gross and co-founder Mike Foster, both previously youth ministers in California, attend dozens of porn shows each year to share their faith. "We just want to get people's attention," says Gross. "There's an alternative."

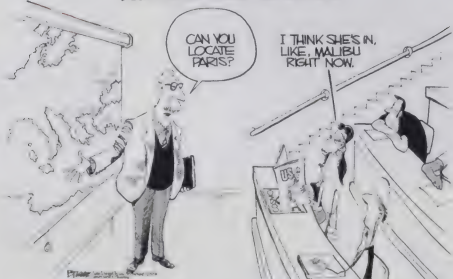
XXXchurch's strategy isn't good news to all Christians. The American Bible Society, the first publisher it approached, backed the mission but rejected the cover as "misleading and

inappropriate." With NavPress, XXXchurch was preaching to the choir; the publisher slapped the provocative words on copies of *The Message*, a modern paraphrase of the New Testament. "This is a Bible written for people who aren't perfect," says NavPress vice president Lauren Libby. "But who among us is?"

—By Kathleen Kingsbury



A RECENT STUDY FINDS MOST AMERICANS AGED 18-24
DON'T KNOW THEIR GEOGRAPHY...



DAVID BYRNE: BYRNE/2000, N.Y. TIMES/2000, BYRNE



“FEMA officials announced today that they’re closing their New Orleans field office. A FEMA spokesman said, ‘There’s nothing left for us to do in New Orleans. Now could someone please get my car out of that tree?’”

CONAN O'BRIEN

“Instead of sneaking in, if you want to be a U.S. citizen, do it the right way. Have Angelina Jolie adopt you.” JIMMY KIMMEL



TOM TOLES: THE WASHINGTON POST/2000, PRESS SYGMA/2000



For more political humor, visit time.com/cartoons

NUMBERS

63% Portion of Americans ages 18 to 24 who could not locate Iraq on a world map, according to a survey

50% Portion who could not find New York State

\$2 billion Amount that the U.S. Postal Service is expected to lose in fiscal 2006

42¢ Price of a first-class stamp if a proposed rate hike takes effect next year. The USPS also plans to issue a “forever” stamp at this price that would be valid as first-class postage regardless of future price increases



46 million Number of American Idol fans who voted after last week's performances: Georgia's Paris Bennett, 17, was booted after singing Prince's *Kiss* and Mary J. Blige's *Be Without You*

35% Portion of Americans polled who believe votes on *Idol* matter as much as or more than those cast in a U.S. presidential election

\$60 million Amount golf pro John Daly estimates he has lost gambling over the past 12 years

\$8.7 million Prize money won by Daly on the PGA Tour since he turned pro in 1987, income augmented by endorsements, which earned him \$7 million in 2005



104 Age of Wook Kunder, a Malaysian woman who married a 33-year-old man, Muhamad Noor Che Musa, last week

20 Number of previous husbands Wook has had

Sources: National Geographic (2); Wall Street Journal (2); AP (2); Golf Digest (2); AP (2)

“Another story where somebody finds something in their food: At a T.G.I. Friday's in Indiana, a male customer finds a human finger in his hamburger, and the management was terribly, terribly apologetic. They said, ‘Oh, my God, that's supposed to be in the chili!’” DAVID LETTERMAN



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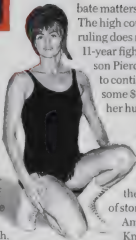


The Power to Surprise™

SENTENCED. Zacarias

Moussaoui, 37, al-Qaeda member who pleaded guilty to helping plan the 9/11 terrorist attacks: to life in prison without parole; in Arlington, Va. Although some relatives of 9/11 victims criticized the jury for declining to sentence Moussaoui to death, others said they were satisfied because he would not become a martyr. He will spend the rest of his life in solitary confinement at "Supermax" in Colorado, the country's highest-security prison.

▼ **REVIVED.** The estate claim of **Anna Nicole Smith, 38**, ex-stripper and widow of Texas billionaire J. Howard Marshall; by the U.S. Supreme Court, which overturned a 2004 appeals court ruling that federal judges did not have jurisdiction over Texas probate matters; in Washington. The high court's unanimous ruling does not settle Smith's 11-year fight with Marshall's son Pierce but allows her to continue her pursuit of some \$500 million from her husband's estate.



◀ DIED. Kay

Noble-Bell, 65, fierce, feminine star wrestler of the 1960s and '70s; of stomach cancer; in Amarillo, Texas.

Known for gravity-defying leaps in the ring to evade such opponents as Gladys (Kill 'Em) Gillem, Noble-Bell wrestled her first match at 18 and competed for 30 years.

► DIED. Earl

Woods, 74, former U.S. Army lieutenant colonel in Vietnam and father of golfer Tiger Woods; of prostate cancer; in Cypress, Calif. He had his son swinging clubs as a toddler and, after failing to persuade the boy to pursue other interests, became his trainer and devoted champion, once calling Tiger the "chosen one." The close bond between the two—Tiger called him "an amazing dad, coach, mentor,



soldier, husband and friend"—was unmistakable. After Tiger's Masters win in 1997—the first by a black player—he and his father embraced on the 18th green, a moment that became one of the most memorable in golf. Of his son, Earl said, "My greatest satisfaction is that he's a good person."

DIED. Pramooedya Ananta Toer, 81, acerbic leftist Indonesian novelist and dissident; in Jakarta. Detained in 1965 by the anti-communist Suharto regime, he wrote his most famous work, the *Buru Quartet*, while imprisoned. The series of books chronicled Indonesia's battle for independence from Dutch colonialists—who in the writer's eyes bore a striking similarity to Suharto. Freed from house arrest in 1992, he remained an outspoken critic of corrupt Indonesian government until his death.

DIED. Jean-François Revel, 82, witty, influential French philosopher and journalist who tweaked European intellectuals for their knee-jerk anti-Americanism; in Paris. His 1970 book, *Without Marx or Jesus*, argued that the U.S. model of multiparty democracy, not socialism, was the best way to achieve world peace. One of 40 members of the Académie Française, which defends the standards of the language, he recently rebuked his countrymen, saying, "We French have had little to say against Saddam Hussein, Muammar Gaddafi [or] the imams of the Islamic Republic of Iran," instead saving vitriol "for Ronald Reagan and George W. Bush."

DIED. James Swindal, 88, Air Force One pilot who flew John F. Kennedy's body back to Washington after the President's assassination in Dallas; in Cocoa Beach, Fla. Swindal stayed in the cockpit while the new President was sworn in onboard, minutes before takeoff. "I didn't belong to the Lyndon Johnson team," he said. "My President was in that box."



YEARS AGO
IN TIME

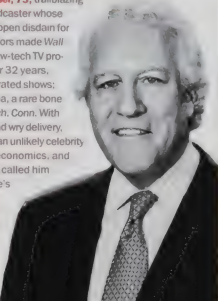
High gas prices have prompted the Bush Administration to consider new fuel-efficiency standards for CARS. The 1970s Arab oil embargo led to the first such standards, as Americans questioned their love for large vehicles.

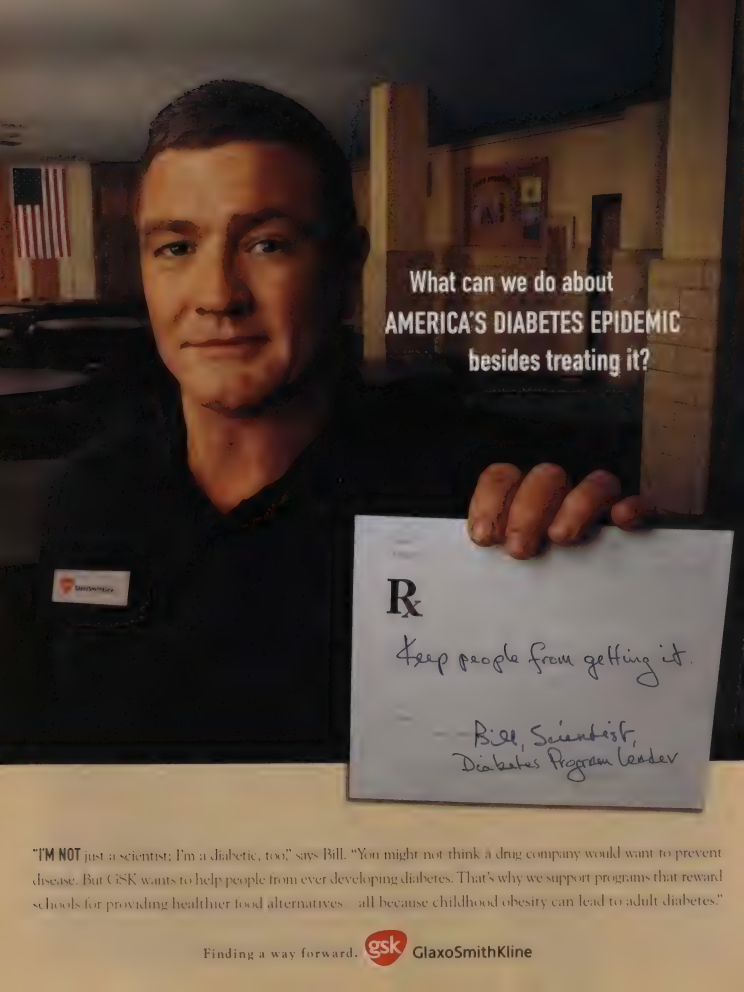


There have been multiplying signs that the long American romance with the big car may finally be ending. It has always been an expensive affair, and even before the energy crisis, many drivers had concluded that the cost—in initial price, depreciation, repair bills—could no longer be borne. Over the past few years, unprecedented numbers of Americans have been buying smaller, cheaper autos. Now the energy crisis has focused on the U.S. car, which consumes 28% of the nation's petroleum; gasoline shortages are forcing multitudes more to take a second look at their prized possession, not as status symbol or love object but purely as a means of transportation. What they are seeing is a 2-ton, 8-cylinder behemoth built for an age when 50-m.p.h. speed limits, gasless Sundays and talk of rationing would have seemed like blasphemies.

—TIME, Dec. 31, 1973

DIED. Louis Rukeyser, 73, trailblazing stock market broadcaster whose lively analysis and open disdain for professional investors made *Wall Street Week*, the low-tech TV program he hosted for 32 years, one of PBS's best-rated shows; of multiple myeloma, a rare bone cancer; in Greenwich, Conn. With his tailored suits and wry delivery, Rukeyser became an unlikely celebrity from the world of economics, and *PEOPLE* magazine called him "the dismal science's only sex symbol." After PBS replaced him on the show in 2002, he hosted a CNBC program until failing health forced him to retire in 2003.





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AMERICA'S DIABETES EPIDEMIC
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Finding a way forward.



GlaxoSmithKline

Joe Klein

Doing Something Hard the Smart Way

A WONDERFUL THING HAPPENED IN WASHINGTON LAST WEEK. Both political parties tried to bribe the American people past their anger over high gasoline prices, and the public response was a collective guffaw. The Republicans' \$100-rebate bribe—yet another indication that Senate majority leader Bill Frist has become the central clearinghouse for cheesy political ideas—received most of the ridicule. But the Democrats were equally craven, proposing a two-month “holiday” from the 18¢-per-gal. federal gasoline tax. This is not to suggest that we have suddenly become a nation of policy connoisseurs with a well-honed sense of energy wonkery. But Americans do have a well-honed sense of baloney when they hear it. Which suggests that there might be an opportunity for political honesty, and for leadership, on this issue. “You’re not going to get anywhere without doing something hard,” Peter Orszag, a Brookings Institution domestic-policy analyst, told me. “You’re not going to solve this with incentives—by giving tax breaks for research on alternative fuels, or to people who buy hybrid cars, or by encouraging more drilling, which are the only things the politicians are willing to talk about right now. You have to discourage the use of energy by raising the price.”

You’re thinking, Uh-oh, here comes another high-minded argument for pain. Yes and no. Tax incentives for hybrid cars certainly won’t hurt. And while I’m a big fan of caribou, drilling for oil on a patch of their Alaskan stomping ground doesn’t seem an eco-disaster. There’s also a new generation of safer nuclear-power technology that could replace oil- and coal-fueled electric power plants. But some sort of price jolt will also be necessary to wean the public away from fossil fuels, and it’s going to have to be a big one. After all, we’ve had a tripling of the oil price per barrel, from about \$20 when George W. Bush took office to more than \$70 now, and U.S. driving habits haven’t changed significantly. Gasoline at \$4 per gal. might get the job done, but that could have a very disruptive effect on the economy. How to minimize the disruption? By sending every last penny raised through new energy taxes right back to the public.

This is simple economics. If we use taxes to discourage anti-social behavior like smoking, we could also use taxes to discourage driving a Hummer at 90 m.p.h. on the interstate. If we use tax breaks to encourage positive social behavior like contributing money to charity, we could use tax breaks to encourage energy conservation by softening the impact of new energy taxes for those who can least afford to pay more at the pump. Economists ranging from New York Times columnist Paul Krugman on the left to N. Gregory Mankiw—former head of George W. Bush’s Council of Economic Advisers—

on the right have endorsed the general concept of a revenue-neutral tax shift. In 1999, Mankiw suggested lowering income tax rates 10% with the proceeds from a 50¢-per-gal. gas tax. His argument was that middle class people do most of the driving and income tax paying, so the tax shift would be a fair trade.

Let me suggest a slightly more fair trade: Why not apply the proceeds from an energy tax directly to payroll taxes? We’ve had a series of income and capital-gains tax cuts, dating back to Ronald Reagan. But we’ve also had an insidious series of rate increases—seven of them, dating back to Reagan—in Social Security taxation, which disproportionately affects workers at the bottom of the income scale. Indeed, an estimated 75% of U.S. taxpayers now pay more in Social Security and Medicare taxes than they do in income tax. Why not make the first \$5,000 in wages exempt

from Social Security taxes for workers and employers? That would cost an estimated \$75 billion. A 60¢-per-gal. gas tax would generate the same amount of money while encouraging people to drive less or buy fuel-efficient cars. “Actually, most economists would tell you that a carbon tax would be more efficient since it would hit all fossil-fuel use, not just driving,” says Robert Shapiro, one of Bill Clinton’s economic advisers. All right: a very modest \$70-per-ton carbon tax—which would produce an 18¢ hike in the gasoline tax but



The gas-tax rebate proposed by Frist, right, was met by a big guffaw from voters

also increases in heating oil and coal—would raise an estimated \$83 billion, more than enough for the proposed Social Security tax decrease. Either way, the progressivity of the payroll-tax cut would take some of the sting out of the regressivity of the energy-tax increase. Of course, that would do nothing to solve the Social Security and Medicare insolvency crises. But that’s another issue. Also, as conservation increased and energy prices—and tax revenues—fell with the advent of new fuels and more efficient cars, some other way of replacing payroll-tax revenues would be needed to prevent a bad Social Security situation from getting worse.

Currently, no significant politician in Washington favors higher taxes—even if they come with lower taxes. “They’re scared of a ‘He voted to raise gas taxes’ ad in the next campaign,” a Senate Finance Committee aide told me. True enough. It would take strong presidential leadership to sell such a plan. But if the public can see through a cynical \$100 gas-price bribe, maybe it can now see through scurrilous negative ads as well. ■

Q To see a collection of Joe Klein’s recent columns, visit time.com/klein



HOW **BILL** PUT THE



IN THE FIGHT AGAINST FAT

Slimmed down and scared straight after his
a deal to get sugary drinks out of schools. And that's only the beginning

By JEFFREY KLUGER

IF YOU HAD GROWN UP TAKING YOUR Sunday lunches at Bill Clinton's great-uncle's house, you would have developed a weight problem too. The former President's beloved Uncle Buddy knew how to put out a spread that included a ham or a roast, corn bread, mashed potatoes, sweet potatoes, peas, lima beans, fruit pies and bottomless flagons of iced tea. If the future President arrived early enough, he even got to help turn the crank on the ice cream maker.

A big-boned Southern boy couldn't help plumping up on such fare, eventually growing into a teen who, by his own description, was "fat, uncool and hardly popular with the girls." Although the 42nd President surely remedied the coolness and girl problems, the matter of the fat dogged him ever after: From his McDonald's jones to the quadruple-bypass surgery that eventually laid him low, Clinton has long been a one-man case study of the U.S.'s food crisis—the compulsiveness, the consequences, even the shame.

And now he might be the face of recovery. The Clinton Foundation, the American Heart Association and the nation's three biggest beverage manufacturers—Coke, Pepsi and Cadbury Schweppes—last week announced an agreement to begin rolling back America's growing obesity epidemic in the place they can do the most good: the schools. Beginning now and progressing through the 2009-10 school year, the manufacturers will kick high-calorie, sugary drinks out of school vending machines and replace them with bottled water, unsweetened fruit juices, low-fat milk and sugar-free sodas—all served in smaller portions. And that's only the first move in Clinton's campaign to fight fat. His foundation is planning to turn its attention next to vending-machine snack foods and cafeteria lunches and is even in negotiations with fast-food companies to reduce the fat in their restaurant fare.

The soda deal, in the meantime, will affect at least 35 million school-age children, and by any measure it comes none too soon.

HIS LATEST CRUSADE Clinton announces a deal to get cans of soda mostly out of schools



bypass surgery, Clinton brokers

TIME

WHY GO AFTER SODA?

■ **IT'S LOADED WITH SUGAR** Drink just two 12-oz. cans of soda a day—the average for kids 15 to 19—and at the end of a week you have poured down enough sugar to fill a 1.5-lb. bag

■ **IT'S FULL OF EMPTY CALORIES** A 20-oz. bottle of Coke packs 240 calories and no significant amounts of vitamins or minerals. Even sugary fruit juices contain some nutrients

■ **KIDS ARE HOOKED ON THE STUFF** Among kids 6 to 14, soda is the most heavily consumed drink. In the 11-to-14 age group, 24% of drink intake is soda

Two-thirds of U.S. adults are overweight or obese, and so are a shocking 17% of kids, with another 15% at risk. Children who start life fat often stay that way, with all the attendant health consequences. Kids as young as 10 are turning up with obesity-related Type 2 diabetes, which used to be known as the adult-onset form of the disease. The Clinton-backed plan would cut off a significant part of the sugar stream that's causing those problems. "This one policy can add years and years and years to the lives of a very large number of young people," Clinton said after the deal was announced.

The plan does have its detractors, who see it as shot through with loopholes, not least because soda represents less than half of school vending-machine sales, with fatty and sugary snacks making up the rest. And since school administrators are hardly likely to conduct beverage pat-downs, nothing will prevent kids from bringing sodas to school or ducking out to a 7-Eleven for a midday sugar shot. "The soda agreement looks like a step in the right direction," says Marion Nestle, nutrition expert at New York University, "but I can't help being skeptical."

Whatever the merits of the deal, the way it came about is one more step in the always unfolding narrative of the man whose presidency was as much about his personal weaknesses as his political deftness.

BEFORE THE SURGERY On the trail in '92, Clinton was an enthusiastic eater

For all the bonhomie with which Clinton bore the fat-man jokes thrown at him, it's hard to imagine they bounced off as easily as he made it seem they did. He was widely mocked for his oversize—and overwhite—thighs in the infamous jogging shorts, and there was no end to the snarky media remarks about his ballooning girth on the campaign trail. The heart blockages that probably would have cost him his life without his 2004 bypass surgery were a long-incoming slap in the face, waking him up to his problem and to the way he could parlay it into some public good. If it took an old red hunter like Richard Nixon to go to China, perhaps it would take an old chowhound like Clinton to go to war against junk foods.

Last September, Clinton and adviser Ira Magaziner—one of the architects of the ill-fated 1994 health-care-reform plan—began approaching food and beverage

companies about voluntarily controlling what they sell to kids. Of all the unhealthy foods students consume, sugary beverages were the obvious place to start. First of all, kids drink tons of the stuff. The average 11-to-14-year-old consumes almost twice as much soda as water; 15-to-19-year-olds pour down an average of two 12-oz. servings of soda every day—in the process consuming 1.5 lbs. of sugar each week. The benefits of dialing back the sugary drinks would accrue not just to the kids but also to the beverage makers. Even before the Clinton announcement, 43 states had enacted or introduced legislation to improve school nutrition, raising the specter of a crazy quilt of local rules the companies would have to learn and meet. One uniform standard would be in everyone's interest.

Above all, the beverage firms were happier to have a newspaper photo op with Clinton rather than headlines about their fending off lawsuits. Michele Simon, director of the Center for Informed Food Choices, along with a team of other health groups and lawyers, had been in negotiations with the beverage companies for a similar health-conscious agreement as the threat of litigation loomed. When Clinton came calling, those talks broke off. "Apparently Coke and Pepsi were shopping for the best p.r. opportunity," she sniffs. "It looks much better to have President Clinton at your side than a bunch of lawyers." Exactly.





WHAT ELSE IS A TARGET?

► SCHOOL LUNCHES

The Federal Government sets broad nutrition standards for schools, relying on the states to tighten them as they see fit. Clinton's group is a nonprofit and thus forbidden to lobby the government. Rather, he wants to sidestep the feds, improving lunches by negotiating directly with caterers and purchasers

► VENDING MACHINES

Less than half the junk food in schools is soda; much of the rest is salty snacks and candy. Clinton is working on new standards for sugar, salt and other ingredients with more than half a dozen manufacturers.



Magaziner pressed the argument for a common standard to the manufacturers and also stressed that cleaning up the vending machines would be easier now, if only because the drinkmakers had already introduced so many healthier options, like mineral water and low-sugar juices. The beverage companies at first pushed back against restrictions in the high schools; Magaziner says they argued that if these kids were almost old enough to fight in Iraq, why should they be denied their choice of soda? The companies ultimately relented, but with so many product lines and so many portion sizes, working out the details took time. Says Magaziner: "We negotiated drink by drink with them, literally." Most of the time it was Magaziner who did the jawboning. Only when things got stuck would he bring in Clinton to give the participants a presidential push.

The agreement the negotiators eventually reached was unveiled with plenty of fanfare and not a little hyperbole. "It's a bold step forward in the struggle to help America's kids lead healthier lives," Clinton said. Maybe, but the terms are hardly airtight. Sweetened drinks will still be available at after-school events that parents attend, such as plays and games, and kids remain free to load up on sugar on their way to school. "We'll just get it someplace else," says Zach Pilkington, 15, a student at Valley Southwoods Freshman High School in Des Moines, Iowa. "It's not going to change anything. It's just going to tick people off."

Health experts disagree. "If it's right

there, you're more likely to buy it," says psychologist Lisa Altshuler, director of the Kids Weight-Down Program at Maimonides Medical Center in Brooklyn, N.Y. "If you have to walk across the street, you'll be less likely to bother."

The plan's slow rollout is raising eyebrows. The Clintonites and the American Heart Association seem to trust the companies when they say they need time to renegotiate their beverage contracts with the schools and retrofit their vending machines, but for some people that doesn't wash. "They have to be kidding, no?" asks New York University's Nestle. "Implementation by 2010? Today's kids will be grown up by then. I read this as a ploy to keep the vending machines in the schools at any cost."

Also troubling is the financial cost to schools when the beverage spigot is partly closed. The deals that administrators strike with drinkmakers often go to pay for such comparative luxuries as athletic programs and yearbooks; if the kids don't take to the healthier drinks, revenue will fall. For Brainard High School in Chattanooga, Tenn., vending-machine sales have meant an annual cash infusion of as much as \$17,000. "I think the deal will hurt us," says school bookkeeper Robin Cavin. "We pay the insurance for athletics out of that. Who will replace it when it's gone?"

The die, however, has probably been cast for all junk foods in schools. Talks between the Clinton team and the snack-makers that provide the other goodies stuffed into school vending machines are

under way, helped in no small part by the fact that the companies confront the same kind of regulatory chaos that the soda-makers faced. Pepsi—a major snackmaker—is a player in this deal too, as are Kraft, General Mills, ConAgra, Unilever, Mars and others.

Next, work should get started on cafeteria food, which, since 1946, has been subsidized by the National School Lunch Program. The law imposes general nutritional guidelines, but they are broad enough to let plenty of fried, fatty and starchy foods slide through. The Clintonites plan to bypass the government and negotiate directly with catering companies, purchasers and school nutritionists. Negotiations with fast-food restaurants—where kids spend an awful lot of social time, often without their parents—are employing another strategy, focusing less on adding healthy menu items that kids don't often eat and more on cutting back the fat and calories in pizzas, fries and other things they serve.

The ability to make deals and knock heads was one of the greatest gifts Clinton brought to his often controversial presidency. Five years removed from the Oval Office, he is 10 years younger than Ronald Reagan was when he entered it. That leaves a lot of good works and a lot of good years ahead—years Clinton bought himself by learning the same healthy lessons he's now trying to teach kids. —Reported by *Jeremy Caplan*/New York, *Elisabeth Kauffman*/Nashville, *Jeffrey Ressler*/Los Angeles, *Betsy Rubiner*/Des Moines and *Karen Tumulty*/Washington

THE SPY MASTER CRACKS THE WHIP

How John Negroponte won control of the CIA, and what he plans next to consolidate rival agencies and his power



By MICHAEL DUFFY WASHINGTON

COVERT OPERATIONS RARELY COME off exactly as planned. But last week's coup at the CIA, orchestrated by White House officials and Director of National Intelligence John Negroponte, went only slightly awry—and only at the last moment. Bush officials had hoped to take the weekend to quietly prepare for the surprise announcement that Air Force General Michael Hayden would replace embattled CIA Director Porter Goss, with the two appearing together at the White House early this week. But Goss, a former spook who used to run covert operations in Latin America, wanted to control the choreography. "If we're gonna do this," Goss said, "let's go ahead and do it."

So a few hours after tendering his resignation to White House chief of staff Joshua Bolten Friday morning, Goss and George W. Bush conducted an unusual Oval Office fare-thee-well for reporters, a show of calm that was designed to convey continuity at an agency that has known nothing but turbulence for the past five years.

Because it had been rumored about for months, Goss's departure was one of those Washington episodes that are more sudden than surprising. Goss was alarmed to discover, within a few months after taking over, how hard the job was. He lost some fights with rival intelligence agencies, particularly at Donald Rumsfeld's Pentagon. He wasn't a very good manager, and while he had been put in the job to assert control over CIA careerists, the flow of experienced hands opting for the exit on his watch was steady and worrisome.

But most of all, he had been hired as CIA chief at the very moment the job began to lose its clout. Less than a year after Goss stepped into the Langley, Va., post, Bush named Negroponte director of national intelligence (DNI) and gave him the authority to oversee and direct 16 intelligence shops—among them the CIA, the Defense Intelligence Agency and the FBI. Armed with new powers created by Congress, Negroponte was supposed to make the hide-bound agencies work together and share information, something they had largely failed to do before 9/11. Goss's departure was, above all, a signal that Negroponte

was finally exercising his powers and trying to slip the stray agencies into harness.

The move was overdue. Negroponte struggled in his first year as spy czar as many of the well-entrenched agencies refused to bend to his will. The DNI's office felt the CIA was slow to lend a hand when the DNI was setting up his office. The FBI complained, as it often does, about being underbudgeted. And Negroponte had yet to prove to skeptics in Congress that he could wrest control of the Pentagon's massive intelligence assets from Rumsfeld and put them in service not just for military commanders but also for the entire intelligence community.

Yet in recent weeks, Negroponte and his deputy, the hard-charging Hayden, have driven deep into the CIA's backyard, chewing up its closely guarded turf and trying to bring the agency under their grip. In April Hayden let it be known that his office would be taking over the critical job of terrorism analysis—connecting the dots in all the raw data gathered on terrorists—a role the CIA had jealously guarded for decades. In an unusual public speech, Hayden likened the CIA's slow-to-change attitude about roles and



A COUP AT THE CIA

Negroponte will have a close ally running the CIA if Hayden, *top*, takes over from Goss, *right*, who served for 19 tumultuous months



missions to "crowding the hall." Negroponte also fought the agency's objections when he pushed to share more intelligence with spy chiefs of other countries—something the CIA had opposed for years because agents feared that wider distribution could compromise sources. And in March, Negroponte asked the CIA to provide him with a rundown of all its

station chiefs worldwide. It was a natural inventory request, but agency officials took umbrage at it anyway. Negroponte, for his part, hinted last month in an interview with *TIME* that he believed CIA officials were being far too turf conscious. "Station chiefs are for Porter Goss to choose. I am not interested in directing operations ... Am I interested in what they are doing? You're darn right I am," he said.

All those setbacks, however inevitable, were wounding for Goss. The Yale graduate spent a decade after college as a clandestine CIA officer, mostly overseas. After serving nearly 16 years in Congress, much of it on the House Intelligence Committee, Goss eyed Negroponte's job. When the DNI began to take control of the agency that Goss had been named to run, Goss had nowhere to turn. The agency's normally loyal allies on Capitol Hill could not help him fight back because nearly all the lawmakers on the intelligence-oversight committees believed, if anything, that Negroponte wasn't moving fast enough with reform.

And when Goss resisted, Negroponte and Hayden fought back—and played for

keeps: DNI officials began to speak critically of Goss to his subordinates, saying he simply wasn't engaged. U.S. officials told *TIME* that Hayden complained about Goss to members of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, a group of private intelligence experts who report directly to the President. Hayden, said the officials, was highly critical of the agency's refusal to get with the DNI program.

Then there was the X factor in Goss's departure: his judgment about people. After bringing with him a boarding party of staff members who seemed to specialize in mishandling personnel matters, Goss promoted Kyle (Dusty) Foggo to be the CIA's executive director and top budget chief. Foggo is now at the center of a growing investigation into a federal bribery case that has already sent former California Congressman Randy (Duke) Cunningham to prison for more than eight years. A source close to the investigation tells *TIME* that the Justice Department is investigating reports that one of Cunningham's benefactors, Pentagon and CIA contractor Brent Wilkes, a buddy of Foggo's since high school, provided Foggo with improper gifts, such as lavish vacations. A CIA spokesman says Foggo "denies any improper gifts," and Wilkes' lawyer has similarly denied any wrongdoing.

Goss's allies insisted the ex-spook's decision to leave was a mutual one. One Goss friend says that Goss resisted the DNI reforms not as a matter of turf but because he believed the CIA would lose critical skills if key missions were shifted to the DNI. "Porter was not just defending the agency's turf but also the principle of 'do no harm,'" the friend says. "There were tensions. And what I think you had was a decision mutually arrived at."

If, as expected, Hayden takes over the CIA, the agency will more than ever become an extension of Negroponte's growing empire. A friendly and intense four-star, Hayden would be the first active-duty military man at the CIA's helm since Admiral Stansfield Turner ran the place for President Jimmy Carter. In the half-raw, half-coded patois some military men often favor, Hayden told *TIME* in a lengthy interview last month that only a strong central authority would make the intelligence agencies work together. "Let me tell you what we've learned," Hayden said. "There is no way to get a self-aware, self-synchronizing intelligence system without a kick-ass center because no one plays nice with each other voluntarily."

Until early last year, Hayden ran the supersecret National Security Agency at Fort Meade, Md., which covertly eavesdrops on conversations worldwide. It was under Hayden that the Bush Administration launched a secret, warrantless wiretapping program that began capturing conversations of private citizens at home, causing an explosion of criticism last December for being outside the legal process. Senators will question Hayden closely about what other conversations the Federal Government may be secretly monitoring.

Goss's departure means Negroponte's next test will be facing down the Pentagon, which has steadily been gathering clout in intelligence since the war on terrorism began. Everyone knows that battle will make the tug of war with the CIA look like a warm-up, if only because Rumsfeld's skills as an infighter are unsurpassed. But Negroponte will at least have an ally in Michael Hayden at the CIA. —Reported by Mike Allen, Timothy J. Burger, Massimo Calabresi and Douglas Waller/Washington

[illegible]

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WORLD

GETTING RICH IN THE HEART OF **RUSSIA**

Vladimir Putin can afford to shrug off Cheney's complaints about his heavy hand. That's partly because oil money has brought prosperity to many people in unlikely outposts





By **PETER GUMBEL** KALUGA

THERE ARE NO OIL WELLS IN Kaluga, no gold mines, no rich mineral deposits. In fact, until recently there was very little in this town (pop. 345,000) other than some run-down farms, a distillery that produces mediocre vodka, a big statue of a Soviet rocket-science pioneer and a war-era T-34 tank monument that still bears the inscription FOR STALIN AND THE MOTHERLAND.

But something is stirring here in provincial Russia, a three-hour drive from Moscow. The potholes on Lenin Street are as treacherous as ever, but over the past couple of years the dreary Soviet-era stores that once lined it have been snapped up and remodeled. Waitresses in red tartan aprons now dish out edible pizza for \$1 a slice at Tashir's shiny new restaurant, which also offers wireless Internet access. Nearby are a sushi bar, a kitchen-design store, a café that bears a passing resemblance to Starbucks, a bright yellow mobile-phone kiosk that's open 24 hours

a day and Jackpot, a slot-machine arcade that marks Kaluga's attempt at glamour. "You can see people have more money," says Alexander Kupstov, owner of Bellissimo, a shoe boutique that stocks a range of little-known Italian brands alongside a few famous ones like Valentino. In a good month he sells 150 pairs, far more than he did just a couple of years ago.

With oil prices now more than \$70 per bbl., Russia is awash in cash—and more of it is trickling down to ordinary people

in ordinary places. Seven consecutive years of robust growth—currently about 6% a year after inflation—have transformed the country, giving birth to a consumer class and bringing signs of prosperity to the long-suffering hinterland. Although the distribution of wealth is far from egalitarian—the rich are getting a lot richer, corruption is endemic, and millions continue to struggle—the good life is in reach for more Russians than ever before. Victoria Grankina, a Moscow-based retail expert, estimates that 30% of the population lives "fairly comfortably" on monthly incomes averaging \$1,000 for a family of four. The number of mobile phones has

soared from 12 for every 100 Russians in 2002 to 88 today. Sales of new foreign cars jumped 60% last year. The poverty rate dropped from 41% to 20% from 1999 to 2002, according to the World Bank, and other studies suggest it is now even lower.

President Vladimir Putin is reaping the benefit of the soaring economy. His approval rating is a rock-solid 70%. That support has allowed Putin to brush off his critics in the West, where the Russian President is often painted as a throwback to autocracy. The Kremlin has tightened its grip on society in recent years, cracked down on nongovernmental organizations and maneuvered to take control of natural resources and other industries it deems strategic. The Bush Administration, which has grown uneasy about Russian assertiveness beyond its borders, issued an unusually harsh indictment last week when Vice President Dick Cheney said Russia has "unfairly and improperly restricted the rights of her people" and warned Moscow against trying to meddle in the affairs of neighboring countries.

The boom hasn't yet caused Russians to shake their legendary pessimism. Andrei

Milekhin, who runs the country's biggest polling organization, Romir Monitoring, says his polls suggest that most people don't feel better off even though they are consuming more. Everyone grumbles about inflation, currently at about 12%. Apartment prices are soaring faster than in Shanghai or New York City. But for all its uncertainties, the Putin era seems less erratic than the tumultuous years of the previous decade, spanning the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991

and the Yeltsin-era crisis in 1998, which wiped out most people's savings. "Putin's our Teflon President," says Milekhin, pointing to a chart that shows how even potentially damaging events like the Beslan school hostage crisis in 2004 haven't dented Putin's popularity.

Indeed, growing numbers of ordinary Russians appear willing to trade some liberties for the economic opportunities that stability provides. Sergei Kuznetsov, 32, is one Russian in a hurry to live better. He used to sell sausage from a kiosk in Kaluga's open-air market, a tough business under any circumstances and particularly after the 1998 crisis,

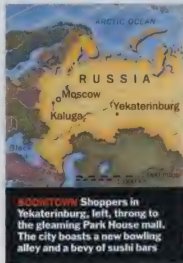


PHOTO TOP BY AP/WIDEWORLD; BOTTOM BY AP/WIDEWORLD

when the government temporarily suspended debt repayments and devalued the ruble 30%. But the economy recovered much faster than anyone expected. Together with his wife and a friend, Kuznetsov scraped and borrowed to buy a crude packaging machine and set up a business selling sunflower seeds and other products. He buys seeds in bulk from farmers in Rostov, 250 miles away, roasts them and then sells them in nearby towns. Today Kuznetsov Seed Co. has annual revenues of about \$1 million. Kuznetsov drives a silver Renault Scenic SUV while his wife, who has stopped work to remodel their apartment, dodges potholes in her new lime green Daewoo. "You can never be optimistic about anything in our country because if you're optimistic, it will end badly," he says. But he credits Putin with instilling confidence in the market: "There is no alternative to him. Stability is important for business."

Those most optimistic about the future tend to be people too young to remember Soviet times and unburdened by any ideological aversion to capitalism. Valentina Zagrebelnaya, 25, is part of that generation. She treads carefully as she crosses Lenin Street so as not to get mud on her spike-heeled ankle boots. She runs the Kaluga branch of KMB bank, which specializes in giving small loans to entrepreneurs. She was 21 when she opened the bank

was found hanged in his jail cell last year after being arrested for alleged extortion), but these days cranes rather than guns are a more apt symbol of Yekaterinburg. Office and apartment blocks are springing up. There's an Egyptian-themed bowling alley, a Scottish pub where the barmen wear kilts, a chain of eight fast-food restaurants called McPeak (which McDonald's considered buying), countless sushi bars and a huge German cash-and-carry hypermarket near the airport. "It used to be hard to get credit, but now banks are lining up to lend to us," says Leonid Bazerov, who built a shopping mall in an abandoned theater in the mid-

the Shartashky open-air market in Yekaterinburg. Victor Shkola, 66, hovering by his collection of wrenches, screwdrivers and metal widgets, says he can barely pay the rising rent and utility bills, which eat up about \$75 of his \$95 monthly pension. On a good day, he can earn \$8 from sales of his hardware, but that's not enough. Putin this year has promised to boost spending on social services, and the Kremlin has raised some state pensions. But in the market's food section, Gulfara Shakhulovna, 59, isn't impressed. She's worried about the health of her husband, a carpenter who retired but went back to work to make ends meet. Pensions may be



ON THE EDGE
Retirees like Shkola, 66, haven't benefited from the boom

WITHOUT A MORE GENEROUS SAFETY NET, MILLIONS RISK BEING LEFT BEHIND

branch, a graduate fresh from the local arts college, with no financial experience. No matter. Although there were few takers in the first couple of years, there were about 70 start-ups in Kaluga last year. The KMB Kaluga branch's loan portfolio has swelled over the past year from \$600,000 to \$2 million, and the number of clients has doubled. "A lot of people want to open shops," she says.

Vibrant as the scene is in backwaters like Kaluga, the signs of new prosperity in Russia's cities are even more striking. Yekaterinburg, a city of 1.3 million in the Urals region, 900 miles east of Moscow, is best known as the place where the Bolshevik revolutionaries shot the last Czar and his family in 1918. In the early 1990s, local factories ran out of money, and rival Mafia gangs battled for control of parts of town. The killings haven't entirely stopped (a member of the city council

1990s and has expanded it to almost 10 times the original size.

Can the boom times last? Russia has set aside a portion of its oil revenues in a so-called stabilization fund that tops \$55 billion, and Moscow is running a budget surplus equal to 7% of GDP. But economists are worried that the Kremlin hasn't used the fat years to cut back on the remnants of Soviet-era bureaucracy, modernize Russian industry or improve the overall investment climate. "Russia will continue to be hooked on oil revenue for the foreseeable future," says Ivan Szegvari, a Russian-economy specialist at the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development in London. Retailing is booming, but there are relatively few examples of other businesses that have whipped themselves into shape.

And without a more generous safety net, millions of Russians risk being left behind. At

going up, she says, "but that won't help because food and rent are also going up."

Prices are going up in Kaluga too, but Svetlana Nikolskaya, 36, has learned to be flexible to make a sale. Nikolskaya, a former accountant and vegetable saleswoman, started selling wedding dresses from her home three years ago, after the birth of her son. It took her three months to sell the first one. Today she has a cramped boutique on Lenin Street next to a hat shop. In the wedding season, she sells as many as 20 dresses a month at prices of \$100 to \$400 apiece. Is she confident about the future? What does she think of Putin? She squirms uncomfortably, claiming not to know anything about politics. How about business? She flashes a broad smile. "Yes," she says, "I believe in the future of that." Today's Russia depends on a few million more catching that optimism. ■

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*Measured by a breathing test in people taking ADVAIR 250/50, compared with people taking either fluticasone propionate 250 mcg or salmeterol 50 mcg. Your results may vary.

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Important information about ADVAIR DISKUS 250/50: ADVAIR DISKUS 250/50 is approved for the treatment of airflow obstruction in patients with COPD associated with chronic bronchitis. You should only take 1 inhalation of ADVAIR DISKUS 250/50 twice a day. The benefit of using ADVAIR DISKUS for longer than 6 months has not been evaluated. Taking higher doses will not provide additional benefits but may increase your chance of certain side effects. Patients at risk for developing bone loss (osteoporosis) and some eye problems (cataracts or glaucoma) should be aware that use of inhaled corticosteroids, including ADVAIR DISKUS, may increase your risk. ADVAIR DISKUS does not replace fast-acting inhalers for acute symptoms.



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ADVAIR DISKUS 250/50
fluticasone propionate 250 mcg and salmeterol 50 mcg inhalation powder

ADVAIR DISKUS 100/50, 250/50, 500/50

(fluticasone propionate 100, 250, 500 mcg and salmeterol 50 mcg inhalation powder)

What is the most important information I should know about ADVAIR DISKUS?

In patients with asthma, long-acting beta₂-agonist medicines such as salmeterol (one of the medications in ADVAIR) may increase the chance of death from asthma problems. In a large asthma study, more patients who used salmeterol died from asthma problems compared with patients who did not use salmeterol. So ADVAIR is not for patients whose asthma is well controlled on another asthma controller medicine such as low- to medium-dose inhaled corticosteroids or only need a fast-acting inhaler once in a while. Talk with your doctor about this risk and the benefits of treating your asthma with ADVAIR.

ADVAIR should not be used to treat a severe attack of asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) requiring emergency medical treatment.

ADVAIR should not be used to relieve sudden symptoms or sudden breathing problems. Always have a fast-acting inhaler with you to treat sudden breathing difficulty. If you do not have a fast-acting inhaler, contact your doctor to have one prescribed for you.

What is ADVAIR DISKUS?

There are two medicines in ADVAIR. Fluticasone propionate, an inhaled anti-inflammatory belonging to a group of medicines commonly referred to as corticosteroids, and salmeterol, a long-acting, inhaled bronchodilator belonging to a group of medicines commonly referred to as beta₂-agonists. There are 3 strengths of ADVAIR: 100/50, 250/50, 500/50.

For Asthma

- ADVAIR is approved for the maintenance treatment of asthma in patients 4 years of age and older. ADVAIR should only be used if your doctor decides that another asthma controller medicine alone does not control your asthma or if you need 2 asthma controller medications.
- The strength of ADVAIR approved for patients ages 4 to 11 years who experience symptoms on an inhaled corticosteroid is ADVAIR DISKUS 100/50. All 3 strengths are approved for patients with asthma ages 12 years and older.

For COPD associated with chronic bronchitis

ADVAIR DISKUS is the only approved dose for the maintenance treatment of airflow obstruction in patients with COPD associated with chronic bronchitis. The benefit of using ADVAIR for longer than 6 months has not been evaluated. The way anti-inflammatories work in the treatment of COPD is not well defined.

Who should not take ADVAIR DISKUS?

You should not start ADVAIR if your asthma is becoming significantly or rapidly worse, which can be life threatening. Serious respiratory events, including death, have been reported in patients who started taking salmeterol in this situation, although it is not possible to tell whether salmeterol contributed to these events. This may also occur in patients with less severe asthma.

You should not take ADVAIR if you have had an allergic reaction to it or any of its components (salmeterol, fluticasone propionate, or lactose). Tell your doctor if you are allergic to ADVAIR, any other medications, or food products. If you experience an allergic reaction after taking ADVAIR, stop using ADVAIR immediately and contact your doctor. Allergic reactions are when you experience one or more of the following: itching, breathing problems, swelling of the face, mouth and/or tongue; rash, hives, itching, or welts on the skin.

Tell your doctor about the following:

- If you use your fast-acting inhaler more often or using more doses than you normally do (e.g., 4 or more inhalations of your fast-acting inhaler for 2 or more days in a row or a whole canister of your fast-acting inhaler in 2 weeks); time, it could be a sign that your asthma is getting worse. If this occurs, tell your doctor immediately.
- If you have been using your fast-acting inhaler regularly (e.g., four times a day). Your doctor may tell you to stop the regular use of these medications.
- If your peak flow meter results decrease. Your doctor will tell you the numbers that are right for you.
- If you have asthma and your symptoms do not improve after using ADVAIR regularly for 1 week.
- If you have had an oral steroid, like prednisone, and are now using ADVAIR. You should be very careful as you may be less able to heal after surgery, infection, or serious injury. It takes a number of months for the body to recover its ability to make its own steroid hormones after use of oral steroids. Switching from an oral steroid may also unmask a condition previously suppressed by the oral steroid such as allergies, convulsions, eczema, arthritis, and osteoporosis. Symptoms of an osteoporotic condition can include rash, worsening breathing problems, heart complications, and/or feeling of "pins and needles" or numbness in the arms and legs. Talk to your doctor immediately if you experience any of these symptoms.
- Sometimes patients experience unexpected bronchospasm right after taking ADVAIR. This condition can be life threatening and if it occurs, you should immediately stop using ADVAIR and seek immediate medical attention.
- If you have any type of heart disease such as coronary artery disease, irregular heart beat or high blood pressure. ADVAIR should be used with caution. Be sure to talk with your doctor about your condition because salmeterol, one of the components of ADVAIR, may affect the heart by increasing heart rate and blood pressure. It may cause symptoms such as heart fluttering, chest pain, rapid heart rate, tremor, or nervousness.
- If you have seizures, overactive thyroid gland, liver problems, or are sensitive to certain medications for breathing.
- If your breathing problems get worse over time or if your fast-acting inhaler does not work as well for you when using ADVAIR. If your breathing problems worsen quickly, get emergency medical care.
- If you have been exposed to or currently have chickenpox or measles or if you have an immune system problem. Patients using medications that weaken the immune system are more likely to get infections than healthy individuals. ADVAIR contains a corticosteroid (fluticasone propionate) which may weaken the immune system. Infections like chickenpox and measles, for example, can be very serious or even fatal in susceptible patients using corticosteroids.

How should I take ADVAIR DISKUS?

ADVAIR should be used 2 times a day (morning and evening). ADVAIR should never be taken more than 1 inhalation twice a day. The full benefit of taking ADVAIR may take 1 week or longer.

If you miss a dose of ADVAIR, just skip that dose. Take your next dose at your usual time. Do not take two doses at one time.

Do not stop using ADVAIR unless told to so by your doctor because your symptoms might get worse.

Do not change or stop any of your medicines used to control or treat your breathing problems, "your doctor will adjust your medicines as needed."

When using ADVAIR, remember:

- Never breathe into or take the DISKUS[®] apart.
- Always use the DISKUS in a level position.
- After each inhalation, rinse your mouth with water without swallowing.
- Never wash any part of the DISKUS. Always keep it in a dry place.
- Never take an extra dose, even if you feel you need to receive a dose.
- Discard 1 month after removal from the foil overwrap.
- Do not use ADVAIR with a spacer device.

Children should use ADVAIR with an adult's help as instructed by the child's doctor.

Can I take ADVAIR DISKUS with other medications?

Tell your doctor about all the medications you take, including prescription and nonprescription medications, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

If you are taking ADVAIR, you should not take SEREVENT[®] DISKUS or Foradil[®] Aerolizer[®] for any reason.

If you take ritonavir (an HIV medication), tell your doctor. Ritonavir may interact with ADVAIR and could cause serious side effects. The anti-HIV medicines Norvir[®] Soft Gelatin Capsules, Norvir Oral Solution, and Kaletra[®] contain ritonavir.

No formal drug interaction studies have been performed with ADVAIR.

In clinical studies, there were no differences in effects on the heart when ADVAIR was taken with varying amounts of albuterol. The effect of using ADVAIR in patients with asthma while taking more than 9 puffs a day of albuterol has not been studied.

ADVAIR should be used with extreme caution during and up to 2 weeks after treatment with monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitors or tricyclic antidepressants since these medications can cause ADVAIR to have an even greater effect on the circulatory system.

ADVAIR should be used with caution in people who are taking ketoconazole (an antifungal medication) or other drugs broken down by the body in a similar way. These medications can cause ADVAIR to have greater steroid side effects.

Generally, people with asthma should not take beta-blockers because they counteract the effects of beta₂-agonists and may also cause severe bronchospasm. However, in some cases, for instance, following a heart attack, selective beta-blockers may still be used with or without it. There is no acceptable alternative.

The ECG changes and/or low blood potassium that may occur with some diuretics may be made worse by ADVAIR, especially at higher-than-recommended doses. Caution should be used when these drugs are used together.

In clinical studies, there was no difference in side effects when ADVAIR was taken with methylxanthines (e.g., theophylline) or with FLONASE[®].

What are other important safety considerations with ADVAIR DISKUS?

Osteoporosis: Long-term use of inhaled corticosteroids may result in bone loss (osteoporosis). Patients who are at risk for increased bone loss (tobacco use, advanced age, inactive lifestyle, poor nutrition, family history of osteoporosis, or long-term use of drugs such as corticosteroids) may have a greater risk with ADVAIR. If you have risk factors for bone loss, you should talk to your doctor about ways to reduce your risk and whether you should have your bone density evaluated.

Glaucoma and cataracts: Glaucoma, increased pressure in the eyes, and cataracts have been reported with the use of inhaled steroids, including fluticasone propionate, a medicine contained in ADVAIR. Regular eye examinations should be considered if you are taking ADVAIR.

Lower respiratory tract infection: Lower respiratory tract infections, including pneumonia, have been reported with the use of inhaled corticosteroids, including ADVAIR.

Blood sugar: Salmeterol may affect blood sugar and/or cause low blood potassium in some patients, which could lead to a side effect like an irregular heart rate. Significant changes in blood sugar and blood potassium were seen infrequently in clinical studies with ADVAIR.

Growth: Inhaled steroids may cause a reduction in growth velocity in children and adolescents.

Steroids: Taking steroids can affect your body's ability to make its own steroid hormones, which are needed during infections and times of severe stress to your body, such as an operation. These effects can sometimes be seen with inhaled steroids (but it is more common with oral steroids), especially when taken in higher-than-recommended doses over a long period of time. In some cases, these effects may be severe. Inhaled steroids often help control symptoms with less side effects than oral steroids.

Yeast infections: Patients taking ADVAIR may develop yeast infections of the mouth and/or throat ("thrush") that should be treated by their doctor.

Tuberculosis or other untreated infections: ADVAIR should be used with caution, if at all, in patients with tuberculosis, herpes infections of the eye, or other untreated infections.

What are the other possible side effects of ADVAIR DISKUS?

ADVAIR may produce side effects in some patients. In clinical studies, the most common side effects with ADVAIR included:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| • Respiratory infections | • Bronchitis | • Musculoskeletal pain |
| • Throat irritation | • Cough | • Dizziness |
| • Hoarseness | • Headaches | • Fever |
| • Sinus infection | • Nausea and vomiting | • Ear, nose, and throat infections |
| • Yeast infection of the mouth | • Diarrhea | • Nosebleed |

Tell your doctor about any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away. These are not all the side effects with ADVAIR. Ask your doctor or pharmacist for more information.

What if I am pregnant, planning to become pregnant, or nursing?

Talk to your doctor about the benefits and risks of using ADVAIR during pregnancy, labor, or if you are nursing. There have been no studies of ADVAIR used during pregnancy, labor, or in nursing women. Salmeterol is known to interfere with labor contractions. It is not known whether ADVAIR is excreted in breast milk, but other corticosteroids have been detected in human breast milk. Fluticasone propionate, like other corticosteroids, has been associated with birth defects in animals (e.g., cleft palate and fetal death). Salmeterol showed no effect on fertility in rats at 180 times the maximum recommended daily dose.

What other important tests were conducted with ADVAIR?

There is no evidence of enhanced toxicity with ADVAIR compared with the components administered separately in animal studies with doses much higher than those used in humans. Salmeterol was associated with uterine tumors. Your healthcare professional can tell you more about how drugs are tested on animals and what the results of these tests may mean to your safety.

For more information on ADVAIR DISKUS

This page is only a brief summary of important information about ADVAIR DISKUS. For more information, talk to your doctor. You can also visit www.ADVAIR.com or call 1-888-825-8249. Patients receiving ADVAIR DISKUS should read the medication guide provided by the pharmacist with the prescription.

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RL/2260

CONDEMNED? After China's state church installed Liu Xinhong as a bishop, the Vatican threatened to excommunicate him



Battle of the Bishops

How China's two unauthorized promotions have renewed its long-running feud with the Vatican

By SIMON ELEGANT BEIJING

IT'S NOT SURPRISING, GIVEN THEIR common penchant for intrigue and suspicion, that the rulers of China and the Roman Catholic Church have had a hard time getting along. Beginning five centuries ago, emissaries from the Vatican visited Beijing to seek permission to conduct missionary work in China. During the Qing dynasty they built iron globes and trellises for the Emperor—astronomical instruments that at the time were considered cutting-edge technology. That approach didn't work: a later Emperor banned all Christian missionary activity, sending the clerics packing. He kept the Vatican's gifts, however, on a tower overlooking the thick stone walls that once protected the city from unwelcome outsiders.

China has opened itself up to the world since then, but wariness about the Vatican persists. The latest episode in the stormy relationship unfolded last week, when the Chinese Patriotic Catholic Association (CPCA), the state-controlled church to which 4 million Chinese Catholics belong, ordained two new bishops without the Vatican's permission. Considering that Rome has claimed absolute authority over clerical appointments for almost two millennia, its reaction to the news was predictably swift. Vatican spokesman Joaquín Navarro-Valls said that Pope Benedict XVI learned of the appointments with "great sadness." That may have been the understatement of the year, as Navarro-Valls also said church law

calls for the automatic excommunication of the two new bishops and those who installed them. Hong Kong's Bishop Joseph Zen, who was recently promoted to Cardinal and has mediated between Beijing and Rome, called China's moves "very damaging to the relationship. It can't be worse than this."

It certainly couldn't have come at a worse time for China's Catholics. Since the Communist takeover in 1949, all Catholics have had to join the state-sanctioned CPCA or face persecution. Out of the estimated 12 million Catholics in the country, a majority are thought to worship at secret underground churches that are loyal to the Vatican. Since his elevation to the papacy, Benedict has sought to repair ties so that those faithful can practice in the open. The goal was full diplomatic relations and possibly even a papal visit to China by 2008, when Beijing will be host of the Olympics. In recent years, says Father Bernardo Cervellera, director of the Rome-based Asia News

Service, the Beijing church has quietly ceded to the Vatican's choices on bishops. Meanwhile, top church officials have floated the idea of breaking diplomatic ties with Taiwan, which Beijing considers a renegade province.

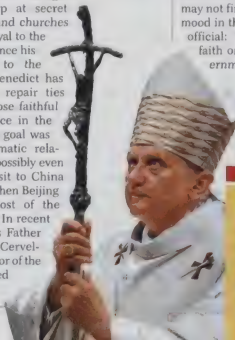
For China's rulers, improving relations with the Vatican would seem to fit with their efforts to burnish the country's international prestige. But the government remains cautious about expanding religious freedoms, mindful, no doubt, of the role the Catholic Church played in the collapse of communist regimes in Eastern Europe. And despite the Vatican's charm offensive, Beijing has refused to negotiate the release of the scores of Catholics loyal to Rome who sit in Chinese prisons, according to Nicolas Becquelin, China researcher for the New York City-based Human Rights Watch. To some, China's decision to ordain the two bishops was a deliberate bid to reassert its authority over the country's Catholics. Becquelin believes that church officials may have overestimated China's flexibility. "There was never any intention by Beijing to change or loosen its grip on religion," he says. "Either they got an agreement on their terms, or they maintain the status quo under which they have pretty good control of the underground Catholic Church."

The question is whether Beijing's moves have wrecked the possibility of détente with Rome. Navarro-Valls said that the Pope was willing to continue discussions about normalizing relations so long as Beijing agreed to stop ordaining bishops on its own. But some Vatican officials say that Beijing may not find Benedict in such a generous mood in the future. Says a senior Vatican official: "It's a demonstration of bad faith on the part of the Chinese government ... [they] are used to playing

these mind games, of using brinkmanship." Of course, that's a game the Vatican knows how to play as well. —With reporting by Jeff

Israely/Rome

Benedict has sought to repair ties with Beijing so that China's 12 million Catholics can worship in the open



A GAME FOR ALL AGES

Nintendo gave *TIME* the first look at its new gadget, which it hopes will turn girls and even granddads into video gamers

By LEV GROSSMAN KYOTO

IT IS CHERRY-BLOSSOM TIME IN KYOTO, Japan, and I am dancing the hula for Shigeru Miyamoto. It's not easy to get into the hula spirit in a hushed conference room in a restricted area of the gleaming white global headquarters of Nintendo, with several high-ranking, business-suited Japanese executives watching my every (undulating) move. But I'm doing my best. I'm trying out an electronic device that the Nintendo brass devoutly believes, or at least fervently hopes, is the future of entertainment. Outside, drifting pink petals remind us of the impermanence of all things.

You may not have heard of Shigeru Miyamoto, but I guarantee you, you know his work. Miyamoto is probably the most successful video-game designer of all time. Maybe you've heard of a little guy named Mario? Italian plumber, likes jumping? A big angry ape by the name of ... Donkey Kong? *The Legend of Zelda*? All Miyamoto. To gamers, Miyamoto is like all four Beatles rolled into one jolly, twinkly-eyed, weak-chinned Japanese man. At age 53, he still makes video games, but he also serves as general manager of Nintendo's enter-

tainment analysis and development division. It is an honor to hula for him.

But Nintendo is no longer the global leader in games that it was during Miyamoto's salad days. Not that it has fallen on hard times exactly, but in the vastly profitable home-entertainment-console market, Nintendo's GameCube sits an ignominious third, behind both Sony's PlayStation 2 and even upstart Microsoft, which entered the market for the first time with the Xbox only five years ago. Miyamoto and Nintendo president Satoru Iwata are going to try to change that. But they're going to do it in the weirdest, riskiest way you could think of.

All three machines—PlayStation 2, Xbox and GameCube—are showing their age, and a new generation of game hardware is aborning. Microsoft launched its next-gen Xbox 360 in November of last year; Nintendo and Sony will launch their new machines this fall. Those changeovers, which happen every four or five years, are moments of opportunity in the gaming industry, when the guard changes and the underdog has its day. Nintendo—a company that is, for better or for worse, addicted to risk taking—will attempt to steal a march





on its competitors with a bizarre wireless device that senses a player's movements and uses them to control video games. Even more bizarre is the fact that it might work.

Video games are an unusual medium in that they carry a heavy stigma among non-gamers. Not everybody likes ballet, but most nonballet fans don't accuse ballet of leading to violent crime and mental backwardness. Video games aren't so lucky. There's a sharp divide between gamers and nongamers, and the result is a market that, while large and devoted—last year video-game software and hardware brought in \$27 billion—is also deeply stagnant. Its borders are sharply defined, and they're not expanding.

And even within that core market, the industry is deeply troubled. Fewer innovative games are being published, and gamers are getting bored. Games have become so expensive to create that companies won't risk money on fresh ideas, and the result is a plague of sequels and movie spin-offs.

"Take *Tetris*, for example," says Iwata, 46, a well-dressed man who radiates good-humored intel-

ligence. "If someone were to take *Tetris* to a video-game publisher today, what would happen? The publisher would say, 'These graphics look kind of cheap. And this is a fun little mechanic, but you need more game modes in there. Maybe you can throw in some CG movies to make it a little bit flashier? And maybe we can tie it in with some kind of movie license?'" Voilà: a good game ruined.

What to do? Here's Microsoft's plan for the Xbox 360: faster chips and better online service. And here's Sony's plan for the Playstation 3: faster chips and better online service. But Iwata thinks that with a sufficiently innovative approach, Nintendo can reinvent gaming and in the process turn nongamers into gamers.

"The one topic we've considered and debated at Nintendo for a very long time is, 'Why do people who don't play video games not play them?'" Iwata has been asking himself, and his employees, that question for the past five years. And what Iwata has noticed is something that most gamers have long ago forgotten: to nongamers, video games are really hard. Like hard as in homework. The standard video-game controller is a kind of Siamese-twin affair, two joysticks fused together and studded with but-

tons, two triggers and a four-way toggle switch called a d-pad. In a game like *Halo*, players have to manipulate both joysticks simultaneously while working both triggers and pounding half a dozen buttons at the same time. The learning curve is steep.

That presents a problem of what engineers call interface design: How do you make it easier for players to tell the machine what they want it to do? "During the past five years, we were always telling them we have to do something new, something very different," Miyamoto says (like Iwata, he speaks through an interpreter). "And the game interface has to be the key. Without changing the interface we could not attract nongamers."

So they changed it. Nintendo threw away the controller-as-we-know-it and replaced it with something that nobody in his right mind would recognize as video-game hardware at all: a short, stubby, wireless wand that resembles nothing so much as a TV remote control. Humble as it looks on the outside, it's packed full of gadgetry: it's part laser pointer and part motion sensor, so it knows where you're aiming it, when and how fast you move it and how far it is from the TV screen. There's a strong whiff of voodoo about it. If you want your char-

MAGIC WAND:
It looks like a remote, but Nintendo's new game controller senses a player's hand movement



NINTENDO'S NEW CREW

Sometime before Christmas, there will be a whole slate of next-generation games for the Wii. Here's a sneak peek.

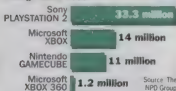
TOTAL U.S. VIDEO-GAME MARKET

In billions



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Through March 2006



PlayStation 2 launched in '00; Xbox and GameCube, '01; Xbox 360, '05

THE LEADER: Satoru Iwata started as a game designer and rose to become Nintendo's fiercely independent president.



◀ **ZELDA** In the new installment, *Twilight Princess*, Link fights with sword, bow and boomerang. Aiming is a snap: just point at the enemy and fire away

▶ **RAYMAN** With the full (and rather odd) name of *Rayman Raving Rabbids*, it will feature a skewed sense of humor and lots of bloodthirsty bunnies



◀ **RED STEEL** Nintendo isn't known for violent game play. But in this *yakuza*-themed shooter, players will live (and die) by both gun and sword

▶ **TENNIS** The graphics aren't much, but the game play is hilarious. The controller becomes your racket

TECHNOLOGY

acter on the screen to swing a sword, you just swing the controller. If you want to aim your gun, you just aim the wand and pull the trigger.

Nintendo gave TIME the first look at its new controller—but before I pick it up, Miyamoto suggests that I remove my jacket. That turns out to be a good idea. The first game I try—Miyamoto walks me through it, which to a gamer is the rough equivalent of getting to trade bons mots with Jerry Seinfeld—is a WarioWare title (Wario being Mario's shorter, fatter evil twin). It consists of dozens of manic five-second mini games in a row. They're geared to the Japanese gaming sensibility, which has a zany, cartoonish, game-show bent. In one hot minute, I use the controller to swat a fly, do squat-thrusts as a weight lifter, turn a key in a lock, catch a fish, drive a car, sauté some vegetables, balance a broom on my outstretched hand, color in a circle and fence with a foil. And yes, dance the hula. Since very few people outside Nintendo have seen the new hardware, the room is watching me closely.

It's a remarkable experience. Instead of passively playing the games, with the new controller you physically *perform* them. You act them out. It's almost like theater: the fourth wall between game and player dissolves. The sense of immersion—the illusion that you, personally, are projected into the game world—is powerful.

And there's an instant party atmosphere in the room. One advantage of the new controller is that it not only is fun, it looks fun. When you play with an old-style controller, you look like a loser, a blank-eyed joystick fondler. But when you're jumping around and shaking your hulamaker, everybody's having a good time.

After WarioWare, we play scenes from the upcoming *Legend of Zelda* title, *Twilight Princess*, a moody, dark (by Nintendo's Disneyesque standards) fantasy adventure. Now I'm Errol Flynn, sword fighting with the controller, then aiming a bow and arrow, then using it as a fishing rod, reeling in a stubborn virtual fish. The third game, and probably the most fun, is also the simplest: tennis. The controller becomes a racket, and I'm smacking forehands and stroking backhands. The sensors are fine enough that you can scoop under the ball to lob it, or slice it for spin. At the end, I don't so much put the controller down as have it pried from my hands.

John Schappert, a senior vice president at Electronic Arts, is overseeing a version of the venerable Madden football series for Nintendo's new hardware. He sees the controller from the auteur's perspective, as

an opportunity but also a huge challenge. "Our engineers now have to decipher what the user is doing," he says. "Is that a throw gesture? Is it a juke? A stiff arm?" Everyone knows how to make a throwing motion, but we all have our own unique way of throwing." But consider the upside: you're basically playing football in your living room. "To snap the ball, you 'snap' the remote back toward your body, which hikes the ball," Schappert says. "No buttons to press, just gesture a hiking motion, and the ball's in the hands of the QB. To pass the ball, you gesture a throwing motion. Hard, fast gestures result in bullet passes. Slower, less

NEW DOG, NEW TRICKS In *Nintendogs*, for the portable Nintendo DS, players train a virtual (but very cute) puppy. It's part of Nintendo's attempt to lure female gamers





THE LEGEND:
Gaming's answer to
Steven Spielberg.
Shigeru Miyamoto
scored with his
first creation, the
arcade classic
Donkey Kong

forceful, gestures result in loftier, slower lob passes. It truly plays like nothing you've ever experienced."

Of course, hardware is only half the picture. The other half is the games themselves. "We created a task force internally at Nintendo," Iwata says, "whose objective was to come up with games that would attract people who don't play games." Last year they set out to design a game for the elderly. Amazingly, they succeeded. *Brain Age* is a set of electronic puzzles (including Sudoku) that purports to keep aging minds nimble. It was released for one of Nintendo's portable platforms, the Nintendo DS, last year. So far, it has sold 2 million copies, many of them to people who had never bought a game before.

The real demographic grail for any game publisher is, of course, girls. And although females have historically been largely impervious to the charms of video gaming, Nintendo has made inroads even there, with products so offbeat that they barely qualify as games at all. In *Nintendogs*, the object is to raise and train a cute puppy. *Electroplankton* can only be described as a game about farming tiny singing microbes (surely every woman's dream?). In *Animal Crossing*, you take up residence in a tiny cartoon town where you plant flowers and go fishing and design shirts. You can visit other players' towns and trade shirts with them. The reaction

from traditional gamers tends to be "Fine, but who do I shoot at?" But *Animal Crossing* is a hit, and *Nintendogs* has sold 6 million copies. (Incidentally, Miyamoto points out that *Animal Crossing* wasn't originally designed for girls. "Many female schoolchildren are purchasing and enjoying it," he says, cracking himself up. "Also ladies in their 20s. But the fact of the matter is, this game was developed by middle-aged guys in their 30s and 40s. They just wanted to create something to play themselves.")

It has always been Nintendo's habit, maybe even its compulsion, to bet its big franchises from time to time. That's one reason it has been able to transform itself so completely over the years; it began life in the late 19th century as a playing-card manufacturer. It's also the main reason the company keeps really large reserves of cash handy, in case things go awry. Look at the disastrous Virtual Boy, a 3-D game system that was released in 1995 and retired, unmourned and largely unsold, in 1996. Look at the name they come up with for their new console. For years it was known by the predictable but perfectly serviceable code name Revolution. It has now been rechristened the Nintendo Wii, an unreadable, unintelligible (that daunting double-*i*!) syllable. (For the record, it's pronounced "we," and the *i*'s are supposed to represent the new controller ... never mind.)

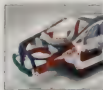
But the name Wii not wii-thstanding, Nintendo has grasped two important notions that have eluded its competitors. The first is, Don't listen to your customers. The hard-core gaming community is extremely vocal—they blog a lot—but if Nintendo kept listening to them, hard-core gamers would be the only audience it ever had. "[Wii] was unimaginable for them," Iwata says. "And because it was unimaginable, they could not say that they wanted it. If you are simply listening to requests from the customer, you can satisfy their needs, but you can never surprise them. Sony and Microsoft make daily-necessity kinds of things. They have to listen to the needs of the customers and try to comply with their requests. That kind of approach has been deeply ingrained in their minds."

And here's the second notion: Cutting-edge design has become more important than cutting-edge technology. There is a persistent belief among engineers that consumers want more power and more features. That is incorrect. Look at Apple's iPod, a device that didn't and doesn't do much more than the competition. It won because it's easier, and sexier, to use. In many ways, Nintendo is the Apple of the gaming world, and it's betting its future on the same wisdom. The race is not to him who hulas fastest, it's to him who looks hottest doing it.

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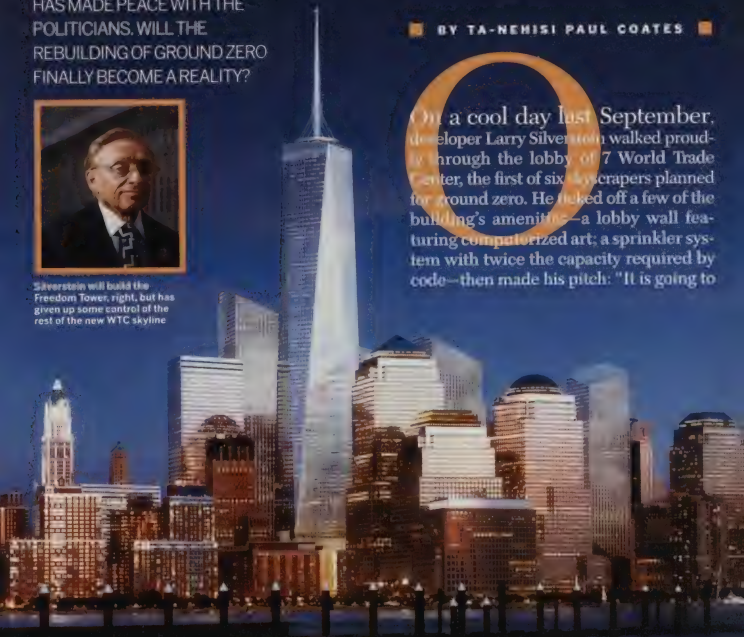
DEVELOPER LARRY SILVERSTEIN HAS MADE PEACE WITH THE POLITICIANS. WILL THE REBUILDING OF GROUND ZERO FINALLY BECOME A REALITY?

BY TA-NEHISI PAUL COATES



Silverstein will build the Freedom Tower, right, but has given up some control of the rest of the new WTC skyline

On a cool day last September, developer Larry Silverstein walked proudly through the lobby of 7 World Trade Center, the first of six skyscrapers planned for ground zero. He ticked off a few of the building's amenities—a lobby wall featuring computerized art; a sprinkler system with twice the capacity required by code—then made his pitch: “It is going to



be the safest office building in America."

Silverstein has managed to convert that claim into exactly three tenants. Despite a strong advertising push that kicked off early this year, less than 20% of 7 World Trade Center's 1.7 million sq. ft. are spoken for. But at least the building is real. Of the commercial buildings, cultural centers and memorial planned for the site (10 in all), 7 World Trade Center is the only one that exists much beyond blueprint and imagination. In the 4½ years since 9/11, ground zero has been excavated, purified and turned into a place of pilgrimage. When completed, the new World Trade Center memorial will attract 10 million visitors a year, its handlers expect. Ground zero has inspired dozens of books, several documentaries and passionate calls to rebuild and reclaim the hole in the ground with something both respectful and profitable. The result? Sixteen barren acres of good intentions.

Why is it taking so long? In part, ground zero's story is quintessentially New York City. It's a battle over real estate and turf. Silverstein, a tenacious developer best known for erecting the original 7 World Trade Center, has pitted himself against a billionaire businessman mayor; an ambitious Governor; grieving, conflicted families; and a small army of politically plugged-in bureaucrats—all with their own ideas about what should be built, how much it ought to cost and who should pay for it. Even Donald Trump made a cameo. Trump, whom Silverstein once considered a friend, unveiled a competing proposal last summer, denouncing the Freedom Tower, the 1,776-ft. centerpiece, as "the worst pile-of-crap architecture I've seen in my life."

Farce aside, there's plenty at stake downtown. The towers destroyed in the attack covered 10 million sq. ft. of space and housed 25,000 employees. In total, 2,749 people died in the attacks—some leaping from the burning upper floors of the towers. The new World Trade Center will cost more than \$15 billion and anchor the country's fourth largest business district after midtown Manhattan, the Loop in Chicago and downtown Washington. Construction on the Freedom Tower finally began last month, in a symbolic groundbreaking, after Silverstein came to an agreement with state and city agencies that will divide responsibility for different parts of ground zero.

Last week Silverstein added Richard Rogers and Fumihiko Maki to the roster of architects designing the office towers.

7 WORLD TRADE CENTER

Not part of the WTC master plan, and the only structure already rebuilt. The developer calls it "the safest building in America," but it has attracted just three tenants so far

FREEDOM TOWER

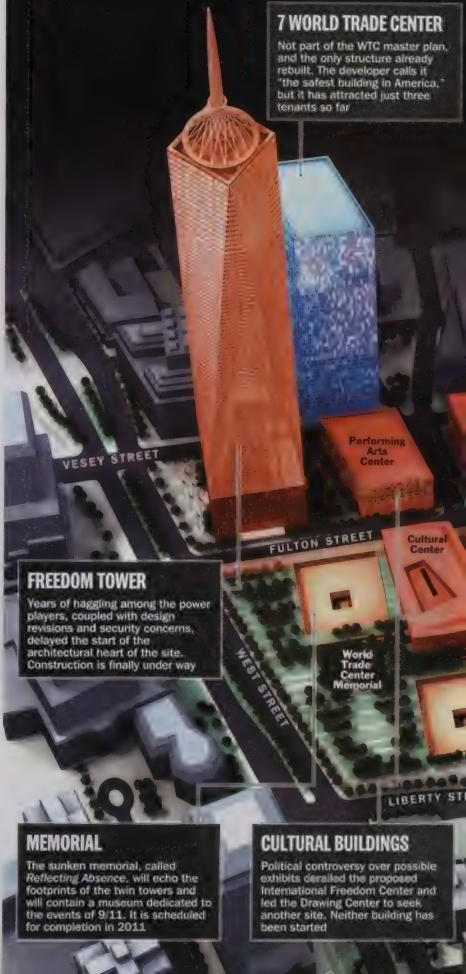
Years of haggling among the power players, coupled with design revisions and security concerns, delayed the start of the architectural heart of the site. Construction is finally under way

MEMORIAL

The sunken memorial, called *Reflecting Absence*, will echo the footprints of the twin towers and will contain a museum dedicated to the events of 9/11. It is scheduled for completion in 2011.

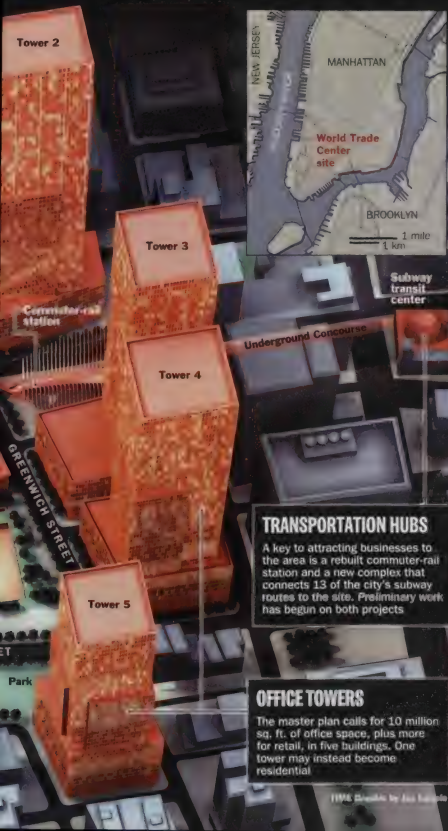
CULTURAL BUILDINGS

Political controversy over possible exhibits derailed the proposed International Freedom Center and led the Drawing Center to seek another site. Neither building has been started



Grand Vision

The planned office towers and memorial at the World Trade Center site are finally moving forward. But who will fill the buildings?



TRANSPORTATION HUBS

A key to attracting businesses to the area is a rebuilt commuter-rail station and a new complex that connects 13 of the city's subway routes to the site. Preliminary work has begun on both projects.

OFFICE TOWERS

The master plan calls for 10 million sq. ft. of office space, plus more for retail, in five buildings. One tower may instead become residential.

"Enough words. Enough talk," Silverstein said after coming to terms with the Port Authority by giving up some control of the site. "Rebuild." The results of that rebuilding could determine whether the downtown core will ever regain importance as a business center.

Nearly all the problems in the reconstitution of ground zero begin with one essential issue: Who will be in control? As the agency that helped create the World Trade Center, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, a bistate-funded agency, owns the land on the WTC site, but it sold the "leaseholder" rights to the towers to Silverstein in 2001—six weeks before Sept. 11—for \$3.2 billion.

That made Silverstein the landlord for the buildings (he would profit if he could increase the buildings' income). After 9/11 he became the custodian for a site of national mourning, a role that New York's politicians felt deeply uncomfortable with. "At the outset, the problem was the absence of a real leader," says Democratic Congressman Anthony Weiner.

Complicating matters, both New York Governor George Pataki and New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg had staked political capital on carrying out their visions of ground zero. Pataki muscled Silverstein out of the initial planning, organizing a worldwide architecture competition, eventually won by Daniel Libeskind, who designed a complex, including a museum, a memorial, a performing-arts center, a transportation hub and five office towers, with what is now known as the Freedom Tower as the tallest. Bloomberg tried a bureaucratic end run, offering to swap with the Port Authority control of the city's airports for ground zero, in hopes of then removing Silverstein as developer. That effort failed, but it didn't stop Bloomberg from repeatedly calling for Silverstein to cede control. "We need this now to advance our economy and pay tribute to those who died there," Bloomberg said of the WTC rebuilding. "Not a decade and a half in the future, when it fits a developer's financial plan."

The April truce between Silverstein and the Port Authority resolves most of those turf issues. Silverstein gets to unload the Freedom Tower, widely seen as a white elephant and a money loser. Pataki can claim that construction is moving forward, in time for his expected presidential bid. Bloomberg, who has long pushed for adding residential space, will probably get that with Tower 5. There are yet some issues on the table, but the agreement was



Mayor Bloomberg, left, and Governor Pataki, right, who have jockeyed for control of ground zero, review a model of the site's memorial

enough to clear the way for construction on the Freedom Tower to begin April 27.

Still, real estate insiders are skeptical about whether ground zero's master plan—10 million sq. ft. of office space and 600,000 sq. ft. of retail—has allowed emotion to rule over pragmatism. "The market itself doesn't have a need for this much space," says Richard Leone, president of the Century Foundation and a former chairman of the Port Authority. "[This plan] is about making beautiful buildings."

The problem, Leone and other observers say, is that, in the post-9/11 years, New York City's business community has steadily migrated to midtown Manhattan because of its easier access to the city's northern suburbs. "For the past 25 to 30 years, lower Manhattan has suffered under a handicap, compared to midtown, due to transportation," says William Wheaton, an economist who heads research at the Center for Real Estate at M.I.T. Sept. 11 only accelerated the northern shift by the law firms and investment banks that for decades had anchored Wall Street. Immediately after 9/11, many financial firms, including Citigroup and J.P. Morgan Chase, moved their employees to other locations around the city and to nearby Jersey City,

N.J. Government officials persuaded Goldman Sachs to erect a building near ground zero, but at a cost of more than \$1.6 billion in Liberty Bonds—low-cost, tax-exempt bonds issued by the city and state governments. The city and state provided an additional \$150 million in tax breaks.

The original World Trade Center, completed in 1973, suffered under a similar real estate climate. "The argument back then was that downtown was losing to midtown," says Susan Fainstein, professor of urban planning at Columbia University. "They thought by building this impressive complex, it would make downtown a competitor. But so much space came up at once, and there just wasn't the demand to fill it." New York State even moved some offices there to help keep the rent rolls filled. The latest plans for ground zero call for the same 10 million sq. ft. of office space as the origi-

nal World Trade Center, but the site's potential as a repeat target may repel business. "People don't want to work in a building with a bull's-eye on it," says Fainstein. "It doesn't matter if it's built like Fort Knox."

Even if he does find the tenants, Silverstein's methodical plan for development—one building at a time—has madened his critics, convincing them that he simply does not have the cash to build out the site. The April agreement gives him about 60% of the \$3.3 billion in public funding made available from Liberty Bonds to finish the site. He also has a \$4.6 billion insurance settlement—it was ruled that the towers were hit by two separate attacks—although that is under appeal.

The biggest remaining question mark hanging over ground zero is the fate of its controversial centerpiece. The plan for the Freedom Tower has always been more emotional response than business proposition, born out of a desire to show the world that Americans would not be cowed by terrorists. "We have a public responsibility to rebuild ground zero, and it's incumbent on us to build a tower of freedom and democracy," says Charles Gargano, vice chairman for the Port Authority. "We need a signature

■ "PEOPLE DON'T WANT TO WORK IN A BUILDING WITH A BULL'S-EYE ON IT."

—SUSAN FAINSTEIN, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

■

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The struggle for control over the Freedom Tower, which would reclaim the title of tallest building in New York City, has compounded the delays at ground zero. Silverstein repeatedly clashed with Libeskind, eventually bringing in his own architect, David Childs, who reached a messy compromise with Libeskind over the design. The relatives of the victims don't speak as one: some want development; other don't. They are more concerned about the memorial itself, which has become a separate battle. Last summer, just as construction was to begin, the blueprints had to be reworked because of safety concerns raised by the police. Sources close to Silverstein say the redesign set the project back two years. The Port Authority's push for more control over the site delayed construction even further.

The Port Authority has won that battle. But to fill the Freedom Tower's 2.6 million sq. ft. of office space, Pataki and his allies at the Port Authority may again rely on government tenants to fill the floors. In the old World Trade Center, the Port Authority occupied 13 full floors—and lost 47 civilian employees, including its chief, Neil Levin, in the attacks. But adding government space could make potential tenants even more skittish about a recurrence.

"I've never understood why the plan required a building that large," says Leone. "It's become a symbol of defiance. I understand there is a lot of emotion, but at the end of the day you're spending public money. The original World Trade Center didn't make money for 10 years. To go through that again doesn't make sense."

For now, Silverstein will move forward with construction—to the relief of a city that has grown weary of the endless bickering. But change could still be in the works. The Port Authority doesn't officially vote on the agreement with Silverstein until late September. More important, with Pataki in his final year in office, New York will get a new Governor—with ultimate authority over the site—next January. Expect the future of ground zero to be re-examined yet again. ■

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Near Ground Zero, a Resurgence

Stefan Pryor knows what a neighborhood back from the brink looks like. Five years ago, taking a Sunday stroll from his home near the World Trade Center meant jostling among the tourists. Today, he says, he bumps into neighbors. "There are many more residents now and a sense of community," says Pryor, president of the Lower Manhattan Development Corp. "We even have a new coffee shop."

Spared the political turf war at ground zero, the surrounding areas—Wall Street, Battery Park City, Tribeca and Chinatown—have forged ahead. After 9/11, hazardous air quality and broken infrastructure pushed people out of the area in droves, especially from the blocks nearest ground zero, displacing 100,000 jobs and sending residential occupancy rates plunging to 60%. Since 2003, jobs are up 11%, and residential occupancy is above 95%. Lower Manhattan also has more than a

living downtown for two years, as well as one-time payments of up to \$1,000 for existing residents who stayed put. The sweeteners brought in new residents, who revitalized big apartment complexes like Battery Park City and pushed developers to convert old office buildings in the "financial district into apartments, a trend already under way before 9/11. More than 36,000 people now live in lower Manhattan, up 58% from 2000. Those young, affluent newcomers have attracted posh new stores like Sephora and Hermès and new restaurants like Bobby Van's Steakhouse, lighting up streets that once went dark at 5 p.m.

It is perhaps a testimony to the success of lower Manhattan's rebuilding that the city is scrambling to provide infrastructure to match the huge growth. The area needs more retail stores and relief for crowded schools, and an overhaul of the subway

and commuter-rail systems is moving slowly. "We have only one full-service hospital below 12th Street, and it has serious financial challenges," says Alan Gerson, a lower Manhattan city councilman. Of all the neighborhoods, Chinatown has shown the least improvement. The garment industry there never fully recovered, existing zoning laws inhibit residential development, and the area is struggling to make the most of the hundreds of small businesses that dominate the area. But Chinatown



Young residents and new businesses have transformed lower Manhattan


dozen new or refurbished parks and open spaces, with six more on the way.

The biggest success story is the booming residential population. Early on, officials were worried that no one would want to live in the shadow of ground zero, so the Lower Manhattan Development Corp., which coordinates the rebuilding of the area, dedicated \$300 million to housing grants: rent or mortgage subsidies of as much as \$12,000 for people who committed to

has a new leader for its business district: Wellington Chen, who promises to boost tourism and marketing and clean up the streets.

While lower Manhattan has further to go, Pryor and his new neighbors have already done the hardest work. They turned what was once just a massive center of commerce into something that, for now, seems much more precious—a neighborhood.

—By Julie Norwell



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Eateries, Unite

SMALL RESTAURANTS TEAM UP TO FIND A NEW ANGLE AGAINST THE BIG CHAINS

Bolsom, owner of Tin Angel restaurant in Nashville, Tenn., says little guys have to get creative to survive

BY KRISTINA DELL

Three weeks before Lisa Lathrop and her husband were supposed to move their Madison, Wis., bakery to a new location, the deal suddenly fell through, and they couldn't find another place. With only two days left on the old lease, they were desperate. "I was scared to death," says Lathrop. Closing down for

a few weeks would have killed the fledgling business, so Lathrop sent out a plea for help—to her competitors.

Her message went to the e-mail list of the local chapter of Dine Originals, a trade organization that bands together independent restaurants, and caught the eye of Robert von Rutenburg, co-owner of a nearby steak house. Von Rutenburg and his brothers served up the solution: though they barely knew Lathrop and her husband, the brothers offered to share their kitchen with them and their Wisconsin Cheesecake staff until they could find something else. "They did it out of the goodness of their hearts and wouldn't let me pay for the space," says Lathrop, who ended up staying four months. "The Von Rutenbergs and Dine Originals really saved my life."

Dine Originals is throwing its life preservers to small restaurants across the country. Facing competition from national chains that add more muscle every year, many small food establishments are finding the strength to compete by exploiting the power in numbers. First called the Council of Independent Restaurants of America, the group started life in 1999 as a conventional trade association; its main activity was organizing well-meaning promotional events like food and wine tastings. About six months ago, it started using the brand name Dine Originals, shortly after forming a coordinated purchasing and marketing pool that helps the little guys save money.

When her Wisconsin bakery lost its space, owner Lathrop found a temporary home, and a new customer, through Dine Originals

Over the past year membership has exploded and now includes more than 700 restaurants in 19 chapters.

The growth comes at a crucial time. Independent restaurateurs once had a tendency to view one another with suspicion. "Ten years ago, I wouldn't talk to fellow restaurateurs because I thought they'd steal my recipes," says Dine Originals president Don Luria. But hard knocks have



turned indie rivals into sympathetic allies. Skyrocketing food, energy and healthcare costs have cut into independents' bottom line, while national chains, from Applebee's to Morton's, have been expanding at every price level at the expense of the joint on the corner. According to the NPD Group, traffic share for major and small chains has grown to 69% of overall restaurant visits this year, having gained 1 percentage point a year for the past five years. Meanwhile, independents' share has steadily dropped over the same period, to 31%.



Luria thinks of Dine Originals as one big chain

Turning the screws even tighter, developers of new malls and shopping centers are less willing to take a chance on an independent without deep pockets, shutting small restaurants out of prime real estate. "The game has changed," says Rick Bolsom, owner of Tin Angel in Nashville, Tenn. "You have to be more aware of things outside your four walls to succeed."

Enter Luria, a co-owner of a Southwestern restaurant in Tucson, Ariz. He took over as president of Dine Originals in 2004 and has made it his second full-time job (unpaid at that) to help independent restaurants thrive. He travels at least once a week, cultivating new chapters. And so far, every city that has asked him to speak has become a member. "If independent restaurants were to disappear, then everywhere you go in this country would be the same," says Luria.

Luria's innovation is to think of Dine Originals as one big chain—taken together, the 700 restaurants pull in about \$1.4 billion in annual sales and represent \$450 million in purchasing power—so its members get the clout and volume prices previously reserved for the big boys. Last month Luria signed a contract with Avendra, the top U.S. group-purchasing company in the restaurant-and-hotel sector, to get members lower prices on food and supply contracts as well as consulting advice on how to run their businesses more efficiently. The help

customers that money spent at local restaurants stays in the community, supports local farms and promotes the region's unique culinary taste. Now Dine Originals members are getting more creative with their marketing. Michael Klauber, owner of Michael's On East in Sarasota, Fla., and president of the largest Dine Originals chapter, struck a deal with local suppliers to get a small discount on purchases to be used for joint marketing. "I told them the more they help us fill seats, the more business they'll generate from us—and they got it imme-



A local buying pool helped the Baxter Station Bar and Grill in Louisville, Ky., offset higher utility bills

may not reverse the chain-restaurant juggernaut, but it gives small restaurants a fighting chance. Even before the Avendra deal, many chapters had developed their own local buying programs. Under Tucson's plan, in which restaurants buy in bulk at common suppliers, Luria's Café Terra Cotta saved \$100,000 on food costs last year—3% of its total sales for the year—without changing its menu. Andrew Hutto, owner of Baxter Station Bar and Grill in Louisville, Ky., used the savings from his chapter's buying group to help pay his gas and electric bill, which more than doubled, from \$2,500 to \$5,100 a month last winter.

Joint marketing has long been the cornerstone of local chapters, which use the Dine Originals banner to remind

diately," says Klauber. He estimates that, thanks in part to the marketing push, his restaurant has increased sales about 15% in the past two years.

While the chance to save money in an industry notorious for wafer-thin margins draws new members, many veterans say the group's greatest value is its camaraderie and exchange of ideas. Dine Originals restaurateurs frequently refer customers to one another and eat at other member restaurants when they travel. During their four months together, Lathrop and the Von Rutenbergs shared recipes and taste tests in addition to kitchen counters. "We started to feel like part of their family," says Lathrop. Those ties remain: the Von Rutenbergs' restaurant now serves Lathrop's cheesecakes. ■

■ "YOU HAVE TO BE AWARE OF THINGS OUTSIDE YOUR FOUR WALLS TO SUCCEED." —RICK BOLSUM, TIN ANGEL ■

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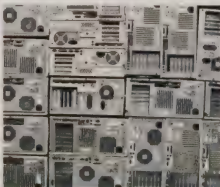
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Talking E-Trash

WHERE DO COMPUTERS GO WHEN THEY DIE? IF THEY'RE LUCKY, TO ONE OF A NEW BREED OF RECYCLERS UNLOADING MOUNTAINS OF OBSOLETE COMPUTERS SAFELY AND LEGALLY

BY WENDY COLE

The main task of computer-network manager Mike Nisbet at Rheem Manufacturing in Montgomery, Ala., is to keep 500 PCs and laptops virus-free and humming. Last year he was haunted by another worry: averting an avalanche. The obsolete or trashed equipment that he and his staff routinely piled



Reputable recyclers like EPC keep track of what happens to every discarded PC component

in a storage room was in a heap 6 ft. high and growing. "I was afraid someone might get hurt," he says.

Nisbet could find only one state-approved electronics hauler, which promised for \$6,000 to entomb 300 pieces of e-waste in concrete before taking it all to a landfill. The price, along with Nisbet's unease about burdening the landfill, bothered him enough to seek another solution. He found one in St. Charles, Mo., paying EPC the same price to recycle an even larger load of high-tech trash.

Like Rheem, many companies avoid dealing with end-of-life electronics duties as long as possible. When they do, many are unaware of the federal rule that businesses generating more than 220 lbs. of monitor waste a month (about 10 PCs' worth) handle disposal responsibly. That's starting to change. The number of for-profit electronics-recycling firms has doubled over the past three years, to about 900, offering alternatives to the landfill and the stockroom graveyard.


Companies are less likely to recycle

electronics than other waste, even though computers make dreadful trash. A desktop computer contains nearly 40 lbs. of plastic, lead, aluminum and iron, along with small amounts of arsenic, mercury, zinc and gold, and environmentalists are worried that the metals will leach into soil and water. But without national standards, some recyclers play fast and loose with the term. Some just shred waste. Others ship it overseas to China, Vietnam or India.

EPC, a refurbishing and reselling firm, jumped into the recycling business in 2005 to end those practices. "We used to work with companies that claimed that all materials were properly recycled in the U.S. But on at least three occasions, I watched them load computers onto export containers," says Dan Fuller, EPC's president. EPC "demanufactures" 150 tons of equipment a month for about \$10 per computer. Workers take apart monitors by hand, sending the leaded glass tubing to a Missouri smelting operation. A hulking baler crunches plastic hardware to a tenth its size, and metals are extracted and sold.

So how do you find a recycler that takes the trouble to actually recycle? One simple test: ask how many pounds of glass it sends out each year. Because of the toxic lead in glass cathode-ray-tube (CRT) monitors, dealing with them properly is the most important part of the recycling process. "If your vendor refuses to show a CRT-glass rate, you should be concerned," says Robin Ingenthron, who runs Good Point Recycling in Middlebury, Vt. He also suggests asking for an audit trail.

Some companies go even further to ensure a clean, green conscience. Green-Tech Assets of Cumberland, R.I., offers a risk-management service to protect clients from liability in cases of improper disposal by third-party contractors. "We're willing to be your firewall," says Green-Tech senior vice president Jim Keck. In the world of e-waste disposal, peace of mind has become a renewable—and marketable—resource.



Inventor Gass used his Ph.D. in physics to build a better saw: a sensor in the blade triggers the brake when it touches flesh.

An Edgy New Idea

A WOODWORKING HOBBYIST HAD A GREAT CONCEPT FOR A SAFER SAW. SO WHY DIDN'T ANYONE WANT TO BUY IT?

BY MELBA NEWSOME

In a moment of distraction, Carl Seymour, foreman at the Cabinet Door Shop in Hot Springs, Ark., nearly became a statistic. One morning in March, he was cutting a piece of wood paneling on a power saw when his thumb made contact with the blade. Seymour jerked his hand away, grabbed his thumb in pain and peeked to see how badly it was mangled. To his surprise, it was no

worse than a bad paper cut. "I was so happy and excited, I started screaming and jumping up and down," Seymour recalls.

It wasn't just thumb luck. The Cabinet Door Shop is one of 1,800 companies that use a new kind of power saw, the SawStop, that is designed to stop as soon as the blade makes contact with flesh. Its inventor, Steve Gass, an amateur woodworker and patent attorney with a Ph.D. in physics, came up with the idea in 1999. Says Gass: "I was tinkering around in my shop and looked over at my saw and thought, I wonder, if you ran your hand under the blade, if you could stop it quick enough, then you wouldn't get a serious injury." With 40,000 Americans injured by power saws every year, 4,000 badly enough to need amputation, Gass figured there would be a ready market for a safer saw, particularly in our litigious society. But safety, he quickly found out, wasn't an easy sell.

Gass started his experiments by running a small electrical charge through the blade of his Delta power saw. Whenever the blade was touched, the body would absorb some of the charge like a circuit breaker and immediately trigger the brake. He

built a prototype, videotaped the demonstration and tried to license his invention to power-tool manufacturers like Delta. "One company said, 'We decided not to pursue this because the marketing guys say safety doesn't sell,'" he recalls.

Over the next two years, Gass got the same response from every other major power-tool company. He was stunned. "Everybody in woodworking knows someone who's lost a finger or had an accident," says Gass. "I felt this technology should really be out there." He and two other lawyers from his firm launched SawStop in 2001, setting up shop in his barn and contracting with a manufacturer in Taiwan to build the devices. With about \$5 million in sales, 16 employees and nearly 50 reports from customers of undetached digits, SawStop is thriving.

But Gass's efforts to make the technology an industrywide standard have gone nowhere. James O'Reilly, a product-liability expert at the University of Cincinnati,

says other companies are probably concerned about risk and cost. "Product-liability issues are typically low on the agenda when introducing new products," he says. "Then the focus is going to be, What happens if it doesn't work?"

Concerns about liability may, however, ultimately force manufacturers to adopt SawStop or a similar feature. "It is very difficult to say that this is not a viable and safe technology when it's been on the market and preventing terrible injuries for more than a year," says Stuart Singer, a partner in the law firm Boies, Schiller & Flexner. If plaintiffs argue that power-saw makers irresponsibly ignored a better technology, "the industry might get the message and adopt this technology," Singer says.

In the meantime, SawStop, which is available only as a commercial saw, will offer a less expensive version for hobbyists later this year. That may push more small shops to conclude, as Carl Seymour's did, that a safer saw isn't just good for workers; it's good for business. Gerald Wheeler, owner of Cabinet Door Shop, says two earlier power-saw accidents cost him \$100,000 and two good employees, who suffered amputations. Seymour says he fixed himself up with "half a roll of toilet paper and a Band-Aid," leaving work that day with all his fingers, plus one really good story.

■ "EVERYBODY IN WOODWORKING KNOWS SOMEONE WHO'S LOST A FINGER." —STEVE GASS, SAWSTOP FOUNDER ■

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Mortgage Mess

WITH INTEREST RATES PUSHING UP MONTHLY BILLS AND HOUSING PRICES COOLING, SOME WORRIED HOMEOWNERS ARE BARELY HANGING ON. HERE'S HOW TO COPE

BY JEREMY CAPLAN

The end may be just the beginning. After 15 hikes in less than two years, the Federal Reserve has signaled that it has probably finished bumping up interest rates, but for people who borrowed heavily to buy new homes during the recent boom, the damage is done. Those hugely popular adjustable-rate mortgages (ARMs) have always had a catch—the



low initial rates last only a year or so—and the new terms are now kicking in for the latest wave of ARM holders.

In many cases, they are watching their monthly mortgage bills jump dramatically, from \$1,000 a month to \$1,200, for instance, for the average-size \$150,000 loan. For homeowners struggling to handle those payments while shouldering rising costs for health care, gas and education (not to mention higher rates on their credit-card debt), trouble is almost inevitable.

Home foreclosures in the first quarter of 2006 were up 72% over a year earlier, according to a study by RealtyTrak Inc. of Irvine, Calif. And in such states as Alabama, Michigan and Missouri, a fifth of homeowners in the higher-interest subprime category of ARMs were at least 30 days late in making a mortgage payment at the end of 2005, according to the Mortgage Bankers Association.

If you're one of those people feeling buyer's remorse over what once looked like a great loan deal, there are, unfortunately, few easy options for digging your-

self out. The only sure bet is to sell and downsize to a less expensive home or rental. Refinancing into a more stable loan—like a 30-year fixed-rate mortgage—may not lower your payments, but it will give you a steady base for planning a budget and help you avoid a jolt from any further rate hikes. "It's foolish not to take advantage of the opportunity to lock in a reasonable rate given that they could still climb much higher," says Dean Baker, co-director of the Center for Economic and Policy Research.

If your adjustable-rate loan is still new, the higher rates haven't yet taken a bite, but the years ahead may be nerve-racking. According to the National Association of Realtors, the median first-time home buyer's deposit last year was just 2% of the price, while 43% of first-timers put down nothing. That means those real estate newbies will eventually face a sizable chunk of loan principal paired with growing interest payments. If you can't sell before your initial low rates expire, you may want to refinance into a new kind of hybrid loan, such as an adjustable-rate mortgage that eventually converts into a fixed 25-year loan. "You'll moderate the shock of a sudden doubling of your monthly payments," says Christopher Cagan, director of research for First American Real Estate Solutions.

Even if your mortgage is under control, the ripple effects of rising interest rates could hit your investment portfolio. "Appraisers, mortgage bankers and title-insurance companies are all feeling the brunt of a pretty dramatic slowdown," says Stuart Hoffman, chief economist for PNC Financial Services Group. Hoffman suggests shifting those investing dollars toward stronger parts of the sector, such as the home-renovation and appliance industries. The National Association of Home Builders estimates that homeowners will spend \$238 billion on renovations this year, a 13.2% jump from 2005.

The hand wringing over the growing number of homeowners with skyrocketing monthly payments has even drawn the attention of federal regulators, who propose new standards for ARMs and other nontraditional mortgages. But there's no substitute for common sense: never take more mortgage than you can afford. ■

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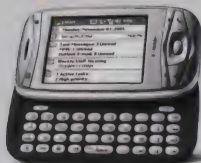
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Chipping Away

AMD HAS A HOT PRODUCT, HUNGRY CLIENTS AND A LEG UP ON INTEL. CAN YOU BLAME ITS CEO FOR GLOATING?

Once the underdog in the microchip world to industry leader Intel, Advanced Micro Devices (AMD) is enjoying a hard-won victory lap, thanks to its hot Opteron processors. A 70% jump over last year's first-quarter revenues has Dell turning its head; Google is already an AMD partner. Meanwhile, Intel sweats out every earnings call as some of its best customers defect. AMD's Hector Ruiz, CEO of the \$6 billion chip company, spoke with *TIME*'s **COCO MASTERS** about chip architecture, energy prices and doing battle with Intel.

TIME One year ago, you presented a mock magazine article with the headline **FLYING HIGH: AMD'S AMAZING RISE TO THE TOP**. Where does March 3, the day Intel cut its sales forecasts, fit into that?

HECTOR RUIZ We wanted to say the birth of a new icon and the death of an old one. That date marks the beginning of that.

TIME AMD's Opteron has gained significant market share in both server and desktop chips. Where to next?

HR We haven't been able to crack the commercial segment—the *FORTUNE* 2000 companies that buy thousands of computers every year. That's where we have the best opportunity to grow.

TIME How does AMD remain competitive with Intel?

HR We're the M.I.T. of the microprocessor business, and [we] attract great people. We spend a lot of time checking to see if what we have in mind is relevant for our customers.

We also have a much healthier balance of risk taking in technology and innovation.

TIME Analysts say AMD's advantage will narrow, perhaps even reverse, in the next six months. Your reaction?

HR Analysts at the end of 2004 said that AMD had a good run, that the end had come and that 2005 would see a reversal of fortune. But we had the strongest gain in share in the history of the company. Again, people say that 2006 will be different, that Intel will recover. We don't underestimate what [our competition] can do, and I think it keeps us honest and focused.

TIME How have rising energy costs affected AMD's product design?

HR It's been a significant consideration since the late 1990s. We balanced performance and cost, and it turned out to be what customers wanted. If you look at what makes Opteron such a good product, it has tremendous benefits in cost of energy consumption and in terms of architecture.

The performance per watt per cubic meter has become a very critical parameter—and we excel in such measures.

TIME Tell me about the consumer media center PC platform, AMD Live!, out later this year.

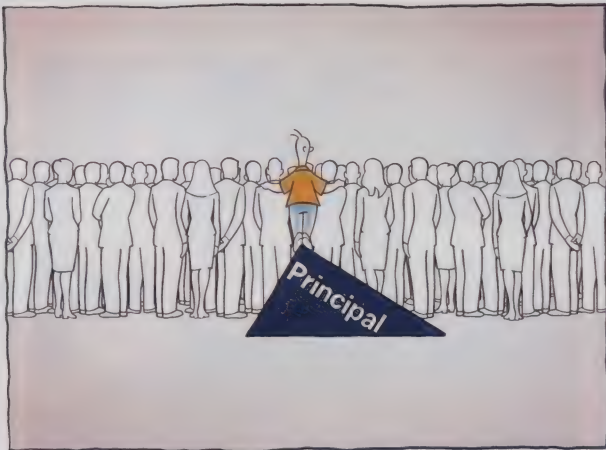
HR The idea of AMD Live! is to create a 64-bit platform for the home with players that are good at high-definition TVs, DVD recording, video transmission and IP protection.

TIME I've read that you started learning English at 16. Now, as a member of two technology-related presidential advisory panels, what should the government do to get kids excited about science?

HR At 18 I immigrated to the U.S. from Mexico to attend the University of Texas, in Austin. The government plays a huge role in education. They can ensure that there is appropriate funding, particularly in K to 12, the one area where we have suffered the most relative to underrepresented minorities in this country. But before we get the government to accept a big part of this, as voters and local participants in our communities, we need to prioritize.

TIME Where will AMD be in a year?

HR We will be more than 15% of the market. But we won't limit ourselves by picking a specific number. We proved in 2005 that we could actually do better than we thought.



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Rule No. 1: Don't Copy

The CEO of Raytheon became a management guru with his book of maxims. How he missed a key one

By LISA TAKEUCHI CULLEN

AT FIRST, WILLIAM SWANSON TRIED TO shrug off the discovery that 16 of the rules in his handy and much acclaimed booklet *Swanson's Unwritten Rules of Management* had been ripped off from an obscure engineering work published more than 60 years ago. Then, when it turned out that other rules had been lifted from the precepts of Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and humorist Dave Barry, the episode became a full-blown public relations disaster for the CEO of Raytheon, a defense contractor based in Waltham, Mass., that has 80,000 employees and more than \$22 billion in annual sales. By last week a chastened Swanson apologized at the annual shareholders' meeting, and Raytheon's board doled him the equivalent of \$1 million out of a pay package that amounted to

written *Laws of Engineering* by W.J. King.

He flipped through it, smiling at the dated language. Days later, he read a *USA Today* article online about Swanson and his rules. A memory flashed. He swiveled his chair to a box he had yet to unpack and fished out the King manual. Looking at the article and the manual side by side, Durrenberger, 29, was "flabbergasted" to note that 16 of Swanson's 33 rules were in fact King's—rusty lingo and all. "Bill Swanson of Raytheon is a plagiarist!" Durrenberger blasted on his blog.

Add Swanson's tale to this year's ledger of fakery and its fallout. RadioShack CEO David Edmondson resigned over a tarted-up résumé. Harvard sophomore Kaavya Viswanathan has been roasted for her cribbed chick-lit novel. But Raytheon is a major government contractor that sells missiles, not stereotypes, and Swanson is a big boss, not a teenage undergrad. Still, he insists it all began with an innocent mix-up. Swanson asked staff members to compile a presentation from materials he kept in a file. It was such a hit

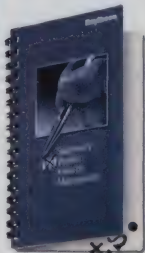
that the military procurement scandal that claimed his predecessor, Phil Condit, who, although not personally implicated, left because it happened on his watch. Swanson succeeds a CEO who agreed in March to settle with the Securities and Exchange Commission over accounting irregularities. But there's nothing phony about Raytheon's record under Swanson. Sales grew 8% last year; the stock price and profits have soared. Whatever rules he follows there are working.

Nonetheless, the ethical transgression of a top executive can have powerful repercussions. "If I were a board member or a shareholder, it would raise questions in my mind about how honest, transparent and responsible a CEO is being in other dealings," says Andy Wicks, co-director of the University of Virginia's Olsson Center for Applied Ethics. Jeffrey Sonnenfeld of the Yale School of Management points to the tarnish Swanson leaves on Raytheon, which the CEO had "no problem using as a bully pulpit from which to trumpet his empty clichés."

Lost in all this are the plagiarized. King died two decades ago, but his book remains a best seller for the American Society of Me-



APOLOGETIC: Swanson says King's booklet was included in materials he gave staff members to compile in what became the "rules"



ORIGINAL: An HP engineer came across a copy of this 1944 booklet and noticed the similarities



Be extremely careful of the accuracy of your statements.

\$7 million in 2005—a rare move in the chummy world of corporate governance.

How did that happen to Swanson and his collection of folksy phrases and spot-on aphorisms, which was first published in 2004 and given out free to Raytheon employees before it found a wide and enthusiastic audience that included Warren Buffett and Jack Welch? Credit goes to Carl Durrenberger, a San Diego engineer, who was packing up his cubicle at Hewlett-Packard to move to another division when he came across a copy of a 1944 chestnut given him by a former boss: *The Un-*

written *Laws of Engineering* by W.J. King. He flipped through it, smiling at the dated language. Days later, he read a *USA Today* article online about Swanson and his rules. A memory flashed. He swiveled his chair to a box he had yet to unpack and fished out the King manual. Looking at the article and the manual side by side, Durrenberger, 29, was "flabbergasted" to note that 16 of Swanson's 33 rules were in fact King's—rusty lingo and all. "Bill Swanson of Raytheon is a plagiarist!" Durrenberger blasted on his blog.

A little fumble like that may seem inconsequential in a field known for heavier-weight scandals. But because the defense industry—and corporations in general—is under greater public scrutiny these days, CEOs tend to pay for their blunders. Last year Boeing fired its CEO for having an affair with a subordinate—certainly a lesser infrac-

tion than the military procurement scandal that claimed his predecessor, Phil Condit, who, although not personally implicated, left because it happened on his watch. Swanson succeeds a CEO who agreed in March to settle with the Securities and Exchange Commission over accounting irregularities. But there's nothing phony about Raytheon's record under Swanson. Sales grew 8% last year; the stock price and profits have soared. Whatever rules he follows there are working. Nonetheless, the ethical transgression of a top executive can have powerful repercussions. "If I were a board member or a shareholder, it would raise questions in my mind about how honest, transparent and responsible a CEO is being in other dealings," says Andy Wicks, co-director of the University of Virginia's Olsson Center for Applied Ethics. Jeffrey Sonnenfeld of the Yale School of Management points to the tarnish Swanson leaves on Raytheon, which the CEO had "no problem using as a bully pulpit from which to trumpet his empty clichés."

BEHAVIOR

INSIDE THE Autistic Mind





A wealth of new brain research—and poignant testimony from people who have autism—is lifting the veil on this mysterious condition **By Claudia Wallis**

The road to Hannah's mind opened a few days before her 13th birthday. Her parents, therapists, nutritionists and teachers had spent years preparing the way. They had moved mountains to improve her sense of balance, her sensory perception and her overall health. They sent in truckloads of occupational and physical therapy and emotional support. But it wasn't until the fall of 2005 that traffic finally began to flow in the other direction. Hannah, whose speech was limited to snatches of songs, echoed dialogue and unintelligible utterances, is profoundly autistic, and doctors thought she was most likely retarded. But on that October day, after she was introduced to the use of a specialized computer keyboard, Hannah proved them wrong. "Is there anything you'd like to say, Hannah?" asked Marilyn Chadwick, director of training at the Facilitated Communication Institute at Syracuse University.

PURE JOY: A child on a swing belies the stereotype of the autistic automaton
Photographs for TIME by Steve Liss

With Chadwick helping to stabilize her right wrist and her mother watching, a girl thought to be incapable of learning to read or write slowly typed, "I love Mom."

A year and a half later, Hannah sits with her tutor at a small computer desk in her suburban home outside New York City. Facilitated communication is controversial (critics complain that it's often the facilitator who is really communicating), but it has clearly turned Hannah's life around. Since her breakthrough, she no longer spends much of her day watching *Sesame Street* and *Blue's Clues*. Instead, she is working her way through high school biology, algebra and ancient history. "It became obvious fairly quickly that she already knew a lot besides how to read," says her tutor, Tonette Jacob.

During the silent years, it seems, Hannah was soaking up vast storehouses of information. The girl without language had an extensive vocabulary, a sense of humor and some unusual gifts. One day, when Jacob presented her with a page of 30 or so math problems, Hannah took one look, then typed all 30 answers. Stunned, Jacob asked, "Do you have a photographic memory?" Hannah typed "Yes."

Like many people with autism, Hannah is so acutely sensitive to sound that she'll catch every word of a conversation occurring elsewhere in the house, which may account for much of her knowledge. She is also hypersensitive to visual input. Gazing directly at things is difficult, so she often relies on her almost preternatural peripheral vision. Hannah's newfound ability to communicate has enabled her intellect to flower, but it also has a dark side: she has become painfully aware of her own autism. Of this, she writes, "Reality hurts."

MORE THAN 60 YEARS AFTER AUTISM WAS first described by American psychiatrist Leo Kanner, there are still more questions than answers about this complex disorder. Its causes are still uncertain, as are the reasons for the rapidly rising incidence of autism in the U.S., Japan, England, Denmark and France. But slowly, steadily, many myths about autism are falling away, as scientists get a better picture of what's going on in the bodies and brains of people with autism and as more of those who are profoundly af-

fected, like Hannah, are able to give voice to their experience. Among the surprises:

■ Autism is almost certainly, like cancer, many diseases with many distinct causes. It's well known that there's a wide range in the severity of symptoms—from profound disability to milder forms like Asperger syndrome, in which intellectual ability is generally high but social awareness is low. Indeed, doctors now prefer the term Autistic Spectrum Disorders (ASD). But scientists suspect there are also distinct subtypes, including an early-onset type and a regressive type that can strike as late as age 2.

■ Once thought to be mainly a disease of the cerebellum—a region in the back of the brain that integrates sensory and motor activity, autism is increasingly seen as a pervasive problem with the way the brain is wired. The distribution of white matter, the nerve fibers that link diverse parts of the brain, is abnormal, but it's not clear how much is the cause and how much the result of autism.

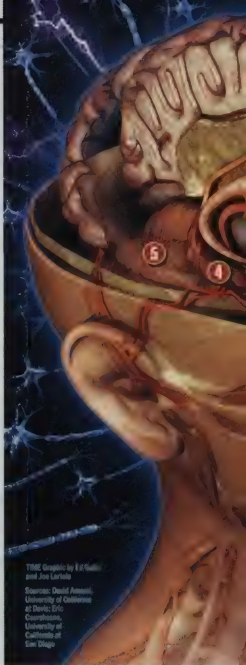
■ The immune system may play a critical role in the development of at least some types of autism. This suggests some new avenues of prevention and treatment.

■ Many classic symptoms of autism—spinning, head banging, endlessly repeating phrases—appear to be coping mechanisms rather than hard-wired behaviors. Other classic symptoms—a lack of emotion, an inability to love—can now be largely dismissed as artifacts of impaired communication. The same may be true of the supposedly high incidence of mental retardation.

■ The world of autism therapy continues to be bombarded by cure-of-the-day fads. But therapists are beginning to sort out the best ways to intervene. And while autism is generally a lifelong struggle, there are some reported cases in which kids who were identified as autistic and treated at an early age no longer exhibit symptoms.

THE CURIOUS INCIDENCE

DR. THOMAS INSEL, DIRECTOR OF THE National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), which funds much of the nation's autism research, remembers a time when the disorder was rarely diagnosed. "When my brother trained at Children's Hospital at Harvard in the 1970s, they admitted a child with autism, and the head of



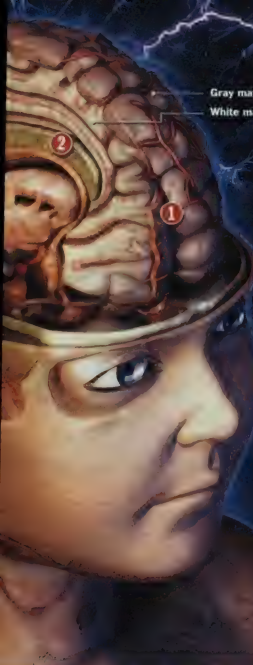
TIME Graphics by K. L. Kelly and Joe Lefebvre

Illustration: David Aronson, University of Cincinnati at Davis, Ohio; Neuroscience, University of California at San Diego

the hospital brought all of the residents through to see," says Insel. "He said, 'You've got to see this case; you'll never see it again.'"

Alas, he was mistaken. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), about 1 in 166 American children born today will fall somewhere on the autistic spectrum. That's double the rate of 10 years ago and 10 times the estimated incidence a generation ago. While some have doubted the new figures, two surveys released last week by the CDC were

Roughly 1 in 166 American children born today will fall somewhere on the autistic spectrum. That's more than three times the number with juvenile diabetes



Gray matter
White matter

Anatomy of an Autistic Brain

The autistic brain differs in several ways from a typical brain. Scientists are trying to determine whether the differences are the cause or the result of autism

- 1 The **frontal lobes**, home to higher reasoning, are greatly enlarged, due mainly to excess white matter. The brains of kids who develop autism are growing at an unusual rate by age 2 and have puzzling signs of inflammation.
- 2 The **corpus callosum** is undersize. This band of tissue links the left and right hemispheres of the brain. Activity across diverse regions of the brain is poorly coordinated in autistic people, more like a jam session than a symphony.

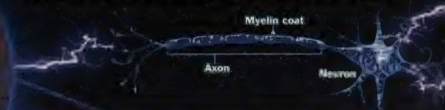
3 The **amygdala** is also enlarged. This area plays a role in sizing up threats in the environment and in emotion and social behavior. Its size may be related to the high level of anxiety in autistic people. Research shows their amygdala is activated when looking at faces—as if confronting a threat.

4 The **hippocampus** is about 10% larger than normal. This area is vital to memory. One possibility is that this structure becomes enlarged because autistic children rely on memory to interpret situations that most people process elsewhere.

5 The **parietal lobes**, like the frontal lobes, is overloaded with white matter. This region plays a key role in physical coordination, motor planning and anticipating events—all can be weak areas for people with autism.

TOO MANY LOCAL CONNECTIONS

... and not enough long distance. Brain cells are linked by axons—long cables insulated with myelin—that form the white matter. In autistic people, there are too many cables within local areas but not enough links from one region to another



in keeping with this shocking incidence.

No one can say why the numbers have soared. Greater awareness and public health campaigns to encourage earlier diagnosis have surely played a part, since in the past, many such children were probably labeled retarded or insane and hidden in institutions. But environmental factors may also be contributing to the spike. To get to the bottom of that mystery and others, federal funding for autism research has more than tripled in the past decade, to \$100 million, although it pales in comparison with the estimated \$500 million spent on childhood cancers, which affect fewer youngsters.

At the Center for Children's Environmental Health and Disease Prevention at the University of California at Davis, toxicologist Isaac Pessah is studying hair, blood,

urine and tissue samples from 700 families with autism. He's testing for 17 metals, traces of pesticides, opioids and other toxicants. In March Pessah caused a stir by releasing a study that showed that even the low level of mercury used in vaccines preserved with thimerosal, long a suspect in autism, can trigger irregularities in the immune-system cells—at least in the test tube. But he does not regard thimerosal (which has been removed from routine childhood vaccines) as anything like a smoking gun. "There's probably no one trigger that's causing autism from the environmental side," says Pessah, "and there's no one gene that's causing it."

Indeed, most researchers believe autism arises from a combination of genetic vulnerabilities and environmental triggers. An identical twin of a child with autism has a

60% to 90% chance of also being affected. And there's little doubt that a vulnerability to ASD runs in some families: the sibling of a child with autism has about a 10% chance of having ASD. Gene scientists working on autism have found suspicious spots on chromosomes 2, 5, 7, 11 and 17, but there are probably dozens of genes at work. "We think there are a number of different autisms, each of which could have a different cause and different genes involved," says David Amaral, research director of the MIND (Medical Investigation of Neurodevelopmental Disorders) Institute, also at U.C. Davis.

Amaral is heading MIND's efforts to assemble a database of clinical, behavioral and genetic information on 1,800 autistic kids. One goal is to clearly define autism subtypes. "It's hard to do the genetics if you're talking

about four or five different syndromes," says NIMH chief Insel. "Does the presence of seizures define a separate illness? What about the kids who seem to develop normally for the first year and a half and then regress—is that a separate thing?" And what about the large number of autistic kids who have serious gastrointestinal problems and the many with immune dysfunctions—are they distinct subtypes?

Amaral and colleague Judy Van de Water believe they are onto a major discovery about the origins of at least one type of autism—a strongly familial variety. They have detected aberrant antibodies in the blood of kids from families with a pattern of ASD and, significantly, in mothers with more than one autistic child. "These antibodies are actually raised against proteins in the fetal brain," says Amaral, who recently submitted a paper on the discovery. The working hypothesis is that these antibodies may alter brain development in ways that lead to autism. If correct, the finding could lead to a maternal blood test and the use of a therapy called plasmapheresis to clear antibodies from the mother's blood. "You get a sense of the excitement," says Amaral, "if you could prevent, say, 20% of kids from getting autism. But we don't want to raise false hopes."

THE AUTISTIC BRAIN

WHETHER THE CAUSE IS MATERNAL ANTIBODIES, heavy metals or something else, there is no question that the brains of young children with autism have unusual features. To begin with, they tend to be too big. In studies based on magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and basic tape-measure readings, neuroscientist Eric Courchesne at Children's Hospital of San Diego showed that while children with autism are born with ordinary-size brains, they experience a rapid expansion by age 2—particularly in the frontal lobes. By age 4, says Courchesne, autistic children tend to have brains the size of a normal 13-year-old. This aberrant growth is even more pronounced in girls, he says, although for reasons that remain mysterious, only 1 out of 5 children with autism is female. More recent studies by Amaral and others have found that the amygdala, an area associated with social behavior, is also oversize, a finding Amaral believes

Social Work

When playing with other children, autistic kids have trouble following the rules of games and the limits of hands. But they just burst, as these kids have at Celebrate the Children in Starhope, N.J.

Eye Contact

Autistic kids often look at the mouth rather than the eyes of someone speaking. A good teacher—and Silly String—can change that





is related to the high levels of anxiety seen in as many as 80% of people with autism.

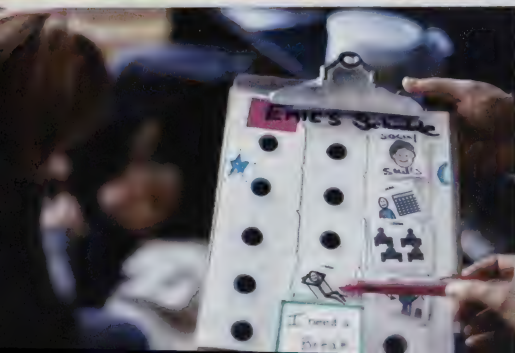
Harvard pediatric neurologist Dr. Martha Herbert reported last year that the excess white matter in autistic brains has a specific distribution: local areas tend to be overconnected, while links between more distant regions of the brain are weak. The brain's right and left hemispheres are also poorly connected. It's as if there are too many competing local services but no long distance.

This observation jibes neatly with imaging studies that look at live brain activity in autistic people. Studies using functional MRI show a lack of coordination among brain regions, says Marcel Just, director of Carnegie Mellon's Center for Cognitive Brain Imaging in Pittsburgh, Pa. Just has scanned dozens of 15- to 35-year-old autistic people with IQs in the normal range, giving them thinking tasks as he monitors their brain activity. "One thing you see," says Just, "is that [activity in] different areas is not going up and down at the same time. There's a lack of synchronization, sort of like a difference between a jam session and a string quartet. In autism, each area does its own thing."

What remains unclear is whether the interconnectivity problem is the result of autism or its cause. Perhaps all that excess wiring is like the extra blood vessels around the heart of a person who has suffered a heart attack—the body's attempt to route around a problem. Or perhaps the abnormal growth of the brain has to do with the immune system; researchers at Johns Hopkins have found signs that autistic brains have chronic inflammation. "It's impossible to tell the chicken from the egg at this point," Just says.

Autistic people have been shown to use their brains in unusual ways: they memorize alphabet characters in a part of the brain that ordinarily processes shapes. They tend to use the visual centers in the back of the brain for tasks usually handled by the prefrontal cortex. They often look at the mouth instead of the eyes of someone who is speaking. Their focus, says psychologist Ami Klin of Yale's Child Study Center, is "not on the social allegiances—for example, the longing gaze of a mother—but physical allegiances—a mouth that moves."

Do these differences reflect fun-



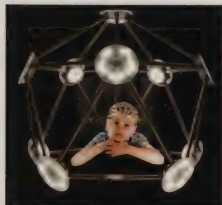
Planning

Transitions are hard for autistic kids. The visuals on this schedule help Eric anticipate the plan and indicate when he needs a break

damental pathology, or are they downstream effects of some more basic problem? No one knows. But the fact that early intervention brings better results for children with ASD could be a clue that some of the odd brain anatomy and activity are secondary—and perhaps even preventable. Studies that look at whether early therapy might help normalize the brain are beginning at York University in Toronto, but results are probably years away.

AUTISM FROM THE INSIDE
IN THE MEANTIME, 300,000 SCHOOL-AGE American children and many adults are at-

tempting to get through daily life with autism. The world has tended to hear from those who are highest functioning, like Temple Grandin, the author and Colorado State University professor of livestock behavior known for designing humane slaughterhouses. But the voices of those more severely affected are beginning to be heard as well. Such was the case with Sue Rubin, 27, a college student from Whittier, Calif., who has no functional speech and matches most people's stereotyped image of a retarded person; yet she was able to write the narration for the Oscar-nominated documentary about her life, *Autism Is a World*.



BRAIN SCAN

This geodesic camera is being used in conjunction with MRIs to help scientists peer into the brains of autistic children

What such individuals have to say about their experience is offering new clues to their condition. It also conforms remarkably to what scientists see inside their brains. By and large, people with ASD have difficulty bringing different cognitive functions together in an integrated way. There is a tendency to hyperfocus on detail and miss the big picture. Coordinating volition with movement and sensation can be difficult for some. Chandima Rajapatirana, an autistic writer from Potomac, Md., offers this account: "Helplessly I sit while Mom calls me

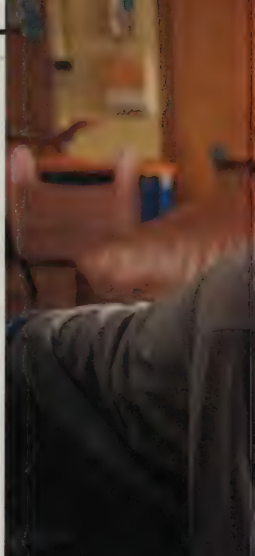
to come. I know what I must do, but often I can't get up until she says, 'Stand up,' he writes. "[The] knack of knowing where my body is does not come easy for me. Interestingly I do not know if I am sitting or standing. I am not aware of my body unless it is touching something... Your hand on mine lets me know where my hand is. Jarring my legs by walking tells me I am alive."

Such descriptions shed light on seemingly self-destructive behavior like biting, scratching, spinning and head banging. For people like Rajapatirana, banging against a wall can be a useful way to tell, quite literally, where their head is at. "Before we extinguish [such behaviors], we need to understand what they are telling us," writes Judith Bluestone, a Seattle-based therapist who is autistic, in *The Fabric of Autism*.

In his new book *Send in the Idiots*, British journalist Kamran Nazeer, who is also autistic, describes the need for repetitive motions or words as a search for "local coherence" in a world full of jarring randomness. He also conveys the social difficulties: "Striking up conversations with strangers," he writes, "is an autistic person's version of extreme sports." Indeed, at a recent retreat for people with ASD, attendees wore colored tags indicating their comfort level with spontaneous conversation: red meant don't approach, yellow meant talk if we've already met, green indicated, "I'd love to talk, but I'm not good at initiating."

Perhaps the worst fate for a person with ASD is to have a lively intelligence trapped in a body that makes it difficult for others to see that the lights are on. Neuroscientist Michael Merzenich at the University of California, San Francisco, studied an autistic boy who is unable to speak or even sustain his attention to a task for more than a few moments, and yet is aware of his condition and writes remarkable poetry. How many other autistic kids, Merzenich wonders, "are living in a well where no one can hear them?"

Luckily for Hannah, her voice and thoughts are being heard. Since learning to type, she has begun to speak a few words reliably—"yes," "no" and the key word "I"—to express her desires. All this seems miraculous to her parents. "I was told to give up and get on with my life," says her mother. Now she and her husband are thinking about saving for college. —With reporting by Dan Cray/Los Angeles



ATALE Two Sc

Early intervention in a well-run program is the key to helping autistic children reach their potential. A close-up look at two approaches



OF tools

By CLAUDIA WALLIS

FROM THE MOMENT PARENTS ABSORB the shock that their child may be autistic, they enter a dizzying world of specialists, therapists and, alas, purveyors of snake oil. Getting the right help quickly is paramount, but it is hard to make good decisions when you are in a panic or fighting despair.

For the past 20 years, the dominant way

to work with autistic children has been based on Applied Behavior Analysis. ABA derives from the classic work of psychologist B.F. Skinner, who showed—mostly in animals—that behavior can be altered with carefully repeated drills and rewards. In 1987, Ivar Lovaas at UCLA published a small study with huge repercussions. He reported that 9 out of 19 autistic children taught for 40 hours a week with behaviorist methods had big jumps in IQ and were able to pass first grade; only 1 out of 40 in control groups did so. It was the first bright ray of hope in autism.

Recent years have brought questions about the ABA model. When Lovaas protégé Tristram Smith tried to replicate the 1987 findings in a 2000 study, he got a more modest success rate on academic measures and virtually no gains in social behavior. Others,

Floortime

To engage emotionally with a young autistic student, Dan Cherry of Celine and the Children gets down on the floor and enters his world

meanwhile, have devised new ways of working with autistic kids. One of the best known was developed by child psychiatrist Stanley Greenspan, who spent 15 years studying infant development at the National Institute of Mental Health. His method, called DIR (developmental, individual-difference, relationship based), has as its premise the idea that an exchange of emotional signals, initially between mother and infant, form the basis for learning in childhood. Greenspan trains parents and teachers to engage the emotions

of even the most withdrawn toddlers by getting down on the floor and entering the child's world, helping turn repetitive acts like lining up blocks into playful interactions. He describes the method, also called Floortime, in a new book, *Engaging Autism*.

While the majority of U.S. programs for autistic children are based on ABA techniques, DIR has made inroads, and many programs now mix elements of both. How do the techniques differ in practice? To find out, *TIME* visited two schools, each a model for one school of thought.

ALPINE LEARNING GROUP

IT'S EASY TO SEE WHY A PARENT would fight to get a child placed here. Who wouldn't want this calm, orderly world for an anxious child with all the sensitivities of autism? Alpine, in Paramus, N.J., has 28 students, ages 3 to 21, in six gleaming, light-filled classrooms. The staff-to-child ratio is 1 to 1. The \$72,223 tuition is covered by the state—federal law requires a free education for children with disabilities in an "appropriate" setting.

At Alpine, every goal, every lesson, every response is carefully documented in binders that track each child's progress. That is the rigorous heart of ABA, explains executive director Bridget Taylor, who co-founded the school in 1988. "I'm a scientist-practitioner; I need data," says Taylor, a certified ABA therapist with a Ph.D. in psychology. The binder for Jodi DiPiazza, 4, is easily seven inches thick, though Jodi has been at Alpine less than a year. Like most other children at the school, she started ABA therapy at home as a toddler.

In her classroom, Jodi sits quietly at a small table with a teacher. They take turns looking at photos and using a complete sentence to describe the scene ("The girl is riding a bike"). Each correct answer earns Jodi a sticker on a chart; with enough stickers she can choose a reward. ABA was once famous for its M&M rewards, but better programs now tailor positive reinforcement to the child's preferences—a favorite activity, a hug or, in the case of one Alpine student, a packet of ketchup. Though Jodi didn't talk at all

until age 3, she speaks well and is mastering skills quickly with the help of two hours of tutoring in the evening. "From the moment she wakes up till she goes to sleep, everything is structured," says her mother Michelle, who is thrilled with Jodi's progress.

Taylor says 29% of her students, most from ages 5 to 8, get mainstreamed into regular schools, generally with an aide.

battle is addressing behavior to look good."

In a classroom with four teenage boys, the focus is on life skills. Johnathan learns to type a grocery list, which he and an instructor will later take shopping. Another boy, learning to use a camera, asks visitors whether he may take their picture. He uses the same words and intonation each time he asks.

Robotic behavior, lack of emotion and inability to use trained skills outside school are some of the shortcomings critics attribute to ABA. A boy who has learned to play Nintendo games at Alpine, for instance, reverts to simply switching the game on and off when at home. Proponents concede certain weak points, but they also note a long record of results. Says Tristram Smith of the University of Rochester: "Anything outside ABA is basically experimental at this point."

CELEBRATE THE CHILDREN

THIS IS NOT A QUIET SCHOOL. The hallways are filled with the sounds of kids talking and playing. The walls are festooned with banners, photographs and artwork. Parents always ask whether it's too much stimulation, says director Monica Osgood, but the school wants its students to adapt to the "real world." Celebrate the Children (CTC), which costs \$47,856 a year—paid by the state—is one of a growing number of DIR schools. It opened its doors in Stanhope, N.J., in January 2004 with just three students. It now has 41, from toddlers to teens, and is still expanding fast.

CTC emphasizes the expression of emotion and spontaneous thinking. Rather than work on a highly specific skill, DIR activities tend to include complex social interactions that build many skills at once. In a classroom for 5- to 9-year-olds, eight kids sit in a circle playing a game in which they pick an activity card and a card showing a classmate's face. Children earn cheers as they perform the designated activity with that classmate (giving Olivia a high five, hugging Alex). Instead of tangible rewards, shouts of encouragement, a sense of accomplishment and what Greenspan calls the "warm, pleasurable



Two Systems

At Alpine, top, Jodi, 4, will earn a sticker for herself by locating the correct date on a calendar. In group activities at CTC, bottom, teachers reward students with rowdy shouts of encouragement and big grins

Many who remain at Alpine have limited language skills; some of the older students use electronic devices to express basic desires. The ritualistic behavior that is characteristic of autism is strongly suppressed. "Hands down," says a teacher to a child who begins to flap. "We're not a culture that accepts that," says Taylor. "Fifty percent of the

The Most Difficult Decision of My Life

feelings" that come from human interaction serve as a reinforcement for learning. In a classroom of 11-to-14-year-olds, kids are asked to stand in a narrow row between two strips of blue crepe paper representing water. The challenge: to arrange themselves in height order without stepping over the lines and falling "off the boat." The task combines communication skills, problem solving and visual, spatial skills. Teachers at CTC are trained to work on sensory issues and use the principles of occupational therapy throughout the day, Osgood explains, rather than in a separate program.

At the core of CTC is Floortime, one-on-one, child-directed play periods. In one such session, David, 6, goes down a slide again and again. Each time he reaches the top of the ladder, a teacher playfully blocks his way, leading this very passive child to make eye contact and make his wishes known. "She wants him to move her hand or say 'Move' and be intentional," explains Lauren Blaszk, CTC's assistant director. "She's got an agenda; he doesn't know it. He keeps going back for more because it's fun." Building social interactions this way, she says, will make it easier for David to join circle games at school and sit at the dinner table at home.

Osgood worked in an ABA program for six years. "It does a great job with skills," she says, "but the kids lacked the ability to think on their feet, to problem solve and to engage socially." She also feels that the ABA emphasis on "looking normal" doesn't address the reasons for behaviors like flapping and rocking: "Those are organizing strategies to cope with anxiety. Our philosophy is not to say 'Don't do that.' In DIR, we respect them for who they are but give them the tools they need for successful lives." Sometimes literally: Osgood tosses a boy a Koosh ball when he asks for something to fiddle with in his hand. Knowing to ask, she says, is part of learning to regulate oneself.

While Greenspan has published impressive long-term results, his critics say there's an absence of controlled, randomized studies. He is responding with a series of studies just getting under way at York University in Toronto. Among them is work that should help illuminate choices for struggling parents: imaging studies that will compare the brains of DIR kids with those treated with ABA. —With reporting by Amy Lennard Goehner

WHEN MY 47-YEAR-OLD HUSBAND Fred lay dying in a hospital from a heart attack, I sobbed to my brother. "He can't die. Who will give Nate his shots?" Nate was our autistic son, then 5, and the injections were one of the myriad can't-miss cures we had tried in order to help him.

My husband died that night seven years ago, and I felt it was the end of the world for me, for our newly adopted 10-week-old son Joey and, most of all, for Nate, whose strongest connection was to Fred.

I learned to inject Nate. And when I decided a few months later that the shots weren't helping him, the decision to stop seeing that doctor (a doctor who had told Fred and me that Nate wasn't autistic and that he could cure him) was the most difficult one I had ever made without Fred.

committed to preparing students for lifelong inclusion in the community, so it sends the kids home, with detailed vacation goals, for eight weeks of the year. That way, they can generalize the lessons they learn in school.

Higashi was founded by Dr. Kiyo Kitahara, a teacher who believed in searching out the "bud of self-identity" in every autistic child and fostering it with loving care. Her program, Daily Life Therapy, is more like Floortime than like ABA (see "A Tale of Two Schools") but takes its own unique approach. The first step is to get the child to develop a 24-hour rhythm through intense physical exercise. For example, a lot of autistic kids will eat only a few select foods, and many have difficulty sleeping through the night. At Higashi the kids jog twice a day on the theory that come mealtime, they'll be hungry enough to try new foods. And the

endorphins released during exercise reduce anxiety—which is good because Higashi does not permit the use of psychotropic medications.

All that exercise also means the kids are exhausted at the end of the day and tend to sleep through the night. Nate was always fine after he fell asleep, but oh, those *endless* routines leading up to bedtime! For eight years, he insisted on sleeping in the same red T-shirt with a yellow taxi on it, his large toy keyboard piano laid across his chest, his stuffed animal placed on a chair facing him and the radio playing a 24-hour news station.

Believing that many autistic

kids can be reached by tapping into their creative abilities, the teachers have nourished Nate's love of sports and music. And he has never seemed happier. I can see his rigidity loosening every time he comes home or I visit him at school. Even Joey has noticed the changes. Nate has always confused the pronouns I and you. One day during Nate's most recent vacation, Joey said to me excitedly, "Did you hear that, Mom? Nate said, 'I want to play' instead of 'You want to play.' He's becoming unautistic!"

Nate's teacher called me last week. She told me that on the basis of Nate's athletic ability and leadership skills, he had been chosen to represent Higashi at the Special Olympics this summer at Harvard.

I sent Nate to Higashi because I knew he was capable of more. I know exactly what my husband would have quipped: "I can't believe Nate's going to Harvard!"

—By Amy Lennard Goehner



The most difficult, that is, until I decided two years ago to send Nate to a residential school.

I enrolled Nate in the Boston Higashi School in Randolph, Mass., because I knew he was now capable of more (though I had no idea what "more" was). After years of day school followed by speech, occupational and behavior therapy, Nate had no master plan connecting everything. And I constantly worried that his ritualistic behaviors—like his insistence on sitting in the same seat in the last row of the city bus and crawling over anyone to get there—were never going to decrease.

During Nate's first week at Higashi, I got a call from his teacher asking me to send a pair of sneakers with laces. Why does he need laces when there's the Velcro? I wondered. "Because learning to tie shoes is a life skill," his teacher told me. It was an "aha!" moment for me—the first of many. Higashi is

BYE BYE BIRDIES

Populations of many migratory species have plummeted—and, in some cases, global warming seems to be at fault

By MICHAEL D. LEMONICK

EVEN AFTER AN UNUSUALLY MILD winter, the return of spring to North America feels like a blessing. Parents are dragging their toddlers to the park. Students are dusting off their Frisbees. And bird watchers, armed with binoculars and guidebooks, are heading out to search for their favorite species.

But the birders may be in for a disappointment. Radar studies of annual migrations suggest that the number of birds winging along America's flyways may be down by nearly 50% over the past 30 years, and data from the U.S. Geological Survey's annual Breeding Bird Survey and the Audubon Society's Christmas Bird Count reflect a similar decline. Various reasons for the falloff have been proposed, but climate change caused by global warming is high on the list for many experts.

The evidence has so far been largely circumstantial, however, which is why a study in the current issue of *Nature* is so intriguing. Building on some 40 years of bird counts, Dutch scientists report that populations of a migratory species called the pied flycatcher have plummeted an astonishing 90% over the past two decades in some areas of the Netherlands. And in that case, there doesn't seem to be any doubt about why: flycatchers are on the wane because climate change has made them late for dinner.

Those agile, acrobatic birds spend the



▲ EASTERN MEADOWLARK

PROBLEM The grasslands and fallow fields it nests in are being plowed for crops. In the northeastern U.S., the regrowth of forests is eating up what used to be open land



▲ CERULEAN WARBLER

PROBLEM The heart of its range in the central Appalachians has been devastated by coal mining that rips the tops off mountains, destroying the forests the bird nests in



▲ ANDEAN FLAMINGO

PROBLEM Persistent drought due to climate change has been shrinking the salty lakes it calls home on high plateaus in the Andes in Peru, Argentina, Bolivia and Chile. Meanwhile, egg collectors have raided nesting colonies, and mining has destroyed much of its habitat



▲ PIED FLYCATCHER

PROBLEM Climate change has shifted the peak season for the caterpillars it relies on to feed its hatchlings. By the time it arrives in some nesting grounds in the Netherlands, the food supply is already scarce

winter in West Africa and return to their Netherlands nesting grounds in the spring to lay eggs. When their hatchlings emerge, the parents feed them mostly with caterpillars. The timing of the flycatchers' migration has evolved over many thousands of years to coincide with an approximately three-week period after Dutch plants have flowered and caterpillars are most abundant.

Thanks to warmer average temperatures, however, plants in some parts of the Netherlands

are flowering an average of 16 days earlier in the spring. The birds in West Africa don't know that; they still leave more or less at the usual time. And while the early spring they encounter in the north has induced them to move up egg laying a bit, they're still producing offspring nearly a week behind prime caterpillar season. Inadequate nourishment means dying birds and falling populations. "We think this is the first time anyone has really shown that an insufficient response to climate change can cause population declines," says study co-author Christiaan Both



▲ BOBOLINK

PROBLEM The tall grasses it needs for nesting are being developed for subdivisions or intensive farming; in some areas, it feeds in wetlands, which are also disappearing

of the Netherlands Institute of Ecology.

But it's probably not the last. Global warming might explain some migratory-bird declines in North America as well, although Greg Butcher, director of bird conservation at the Audubon Society, warns that it is dangerous to make assumptions.



▲ LESSER YELLOWLEGS

PROBLEM Wetlands where it breeds are vanishing because of changing rainfall patterns—possibly due to global warming—resulting in sharp population declines in some areas

"It's great," he says, "when you have a bird like the pied flycatcher, which has been studied for years, and you have enough detail to pinpoint what the problem is." The populations of some seabirds, such as kittiwake, are plunging not because the birds are having trouble timing their food supply but because the fish they feed on have shifted locations.

Other birds seem to be in trouble because of habitat loss. The decline of the rusty blackbird, for example—one of the most rapidly dwindling species in North America, says Butcher—may also be due to global warming, but the immediate cause seems to be a drying up of the Canadian wetlands where it breeds. The same may apply to the Canada warbler. The cerulean warbler, also in decline, is losing habitat not because of global warming but because of another human activity: the destruction of Appalachian mountaintop forests by coal-mining operations.

And some birds are actually doing fine, adjusting to change and even increasing their numbers—at least in the bird counts. Some hummingbirds, for example, that used to winter in Mexico don't bother to make the trip anymore because the U.S. is now warm enough all year long. A number of migratory species that nest in northeastern forests have rebounded because that part of the country is reforesting as agriculture declines. Bluebirds are thriving, says Butcher, because bluebird lovers have been setting up nesting boxes for them for the past half-century.

But even those success stories can be troubling. Natural ecosystems evolved at a glacial pace, over millenniums. And while human-induced change may help some species thrive, it can also throw off the balance that keeps an ecosystem healthy—as some hungry Dutch hatchlings have discovered. —Reported by David Bjorklin/

New York

How to Combat

Schools are learning how to make the time between homecoming and the prom about more than slacking off

BY REBECCA WINTERS KEEGAN
LOS ANGELES

EARLY SYMPTOMS of the disease—lethargy, lack of focus, difficulty making decisions—often appear in the fall.

By spring the average, healthy high school senior may have completely succumbed. Senioritis attacks high-achieving, average and struggling students alike. By this time in the school year, most college-bound seniors have turned in their applications and received their acceptance letters. Many of them understandably feel entitled to a little downtime. The 30% of seniors who aren't headed for higher learning may not have figured out what they want to do after graduation, but they are pretty sure that it won't require algebra or Shakespeare.

In short, the second semester of the last year of high school is a kind of waiting room for the next stage of life. But over the past few years, high schools and colleges have begun experimenting with ways to keep students more engaged during the period between homecoming weekend and the senior prom. "Senior year in the U.S. has been based on the 19th century premise that 80% of students will go back to the farm after graduation," says Stanford University education professor Michael Kirst, who co-wrote the 2004 book *From High*

School to College. "In small ways, people are starting to reclaim senior year." Those efforts include internships that keep seniors motivated by allowing them to explore their passions, dual-enrollment programs on college campuses that offer a sneak preview of the higher-education experience and tests designed to alert those likely to have trou-

ble keeping up in college that they should buckle down.

Sara Maghen, 17, leaves school one period early this semester, but she isn't spending the time chatting online with friends or napping at the beach. Instead the senior at private Milken Community High School in Los Angeles commutes



ioritis

across town to intern at Los Angeles Superior Court. While she decides which University of California campus she will attend next fall, Maghen sorts courthouse mail, registers payments of parking tickets and observes trials. She witnesses things that few people outside the legal profession will ever see—like a private-settlement conference between two attorneys and a judge on a \$600,000 personal-injury case. “My parents always told me I’d make a great lawyer, ‘cause I love to debate,” she says.

Maghen is one of 27 seniors at her school who take part in the Wise Individualized Senior Experience (WISE) program, a not-for-profit internship initiative in place in nearly 70 public and private high schools in California, New York, Florida and nine other states. Seniors in WISE earn class credit by completing unpaid internships in their areas of interest. “The students begin to see a connection between their academics and their life goals,” says Nancy Schneider, who founded Milken’s WISE program in 2000. “Their motivation soars, and they become very committed to meeting their responsibilities.” This year Schneider’s students are working with a chef and a surgeon, among others. “It’s an opportunity to gain real-life experience,” says Maghen, who is considering a career as a judge. “This is way more interesting than studying for my advanced-placement bio test.”

For other seniors, it is not the academics of high school that fail to captivate; it’s the social environment. By the end of her junior year, Sarah Ferszt, 17, of Wakefield, R.I., had already been to four proms. When most of her friends graduated, she began cutting class and losing focus. “High school was torture,” says Ferszt. “I’d grown out of it. For some people, senior year just doesn’t

make sense.” Kevin Quinn, Ferszt’s counselor at South Kingstown High School, helped make her final year more meaningful by directing Ferszt to a dual-enrollment program at the local community college. There she is finishing earning her high school credits and beginning college-level classes. “Seniors need something to gravitate to and be re-energized by,” says Quinn. When South Kingstown High began offering dual enrollment 10 years ago, it was pri-

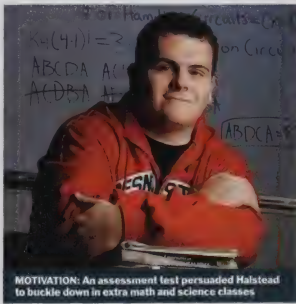
marily for top students who wanted the chance to take courses at nearby Brown University. Now 15 to 20 students each year, about 7% of the senior class, choose to enroll in a variety of institutions, including a culinary school and several technical academies. For Ferszt, who plans to transfer to Florida International University in Miami in August, the move was “a stepping stone,” she says. “I wasn’t ready to go away to college, but I was ready for more freedom.”

The best cure for some cases of senioritis is a strong dose of reality. More than 50% of students entering college in the U.S. require remedial course work once on campus. Two years ago, the California State University system launched the Early Assessment Program (EAP), which encourages 11th-graders to take a test to gauge their college readiness in English and math. Some juniors who expect to coast to college find out they will have to work even harder their senior year to improve the skills they will need to thrive in a Cal State school. Other students who had not considered themselves college material discover that they are better equipped than they thought and are inspired to make the most of their final high school year and start thinking of college as a serious option. “A lot of students aren’t using their senior year as effectively as they should,” says Allison Jones, Cal State’s vice chancellor of academic affairs. “We’re trying to give them an early-warning signal so they take the courses they need to take, instead of taking it easy.”

Andrew Halstead, 19, got the signal loud and clear when he didn’t pass the math portion of the EAP test two years ago. “I was ready, essentially, to take senior year off,” says Halstead, now finishing his freshman year at California State University, Fresno. “Then I learned that I was worse off in math than I thought.” So although he didn’t need the additional credits to graduate, Halstead took extra math and science classes that he thought would help better prepare him for college-level work. “When my friends were going out senior year, I was studying,” he says. Next week Halstead, who is contemplating a history major, will take his math final. Since he has been scoring above the class average all semester, “I feel pretty confident,” he says.



PASSION: Maghen spent time pursuing her interest in law by interning with Los Angeles Judge Lisa Hart Cole



MOTIVATION: An assessment test persuaded Halstead to buckle down in extra math and science classes

ARCHITECTURE

LOVE TRIANGLE

The storied New York City skyline gets a surge of exhilaration with the first worthy addition of the century

By RICHARD LACAYO

IF YOU LIKE TURMOIL, ARCHITECTURE IS THE PLACE to be right now. The last time the field had something like a prevailing style was in the 1970s, at what appeared to be the tail end of Modernism. It was a moment when everybody knew the formula for a successful building—Glass + Steel = Box—and everybody was sick of it.

We live now in a creative free-for-all, when Deconstruction, Expressionism and a half a dozen other unorthodoxies reign. But as it turns out, Modernism never actually died. What it did was evolve—sometimes into something really interesting. To see what that means right now just stand at the corner of Eighth Avenue and 57th Street in New York City and run your eyes up and down the shimmying silhouette of the Hearst Tower, a new office building by the British architect Norman Foster. What you'll be looking at may be the most gratifying specimen of Modernist invention since Foster's "gherkin," the torpedo-shaped office building he dropped on London two years ago. Or maybe since his transparent dome for the Reichstag in Berlin. Or his serene and lucid courtyard for the British Museum. You get the picture.

Foster's tower, his first sizable project in the U.S., rises from within a six-story brown masonry base that dates from the 1920s. That's when news-





MODERNIST

Foster, right, in his London office, repurposed a 79-year-old building for the atrium, above right, of the new Hearst Tower



paper baron William Randolph Hearst commissioned the architect and stage designer Joseph Urban to produce a low-rise headquarters for Hearst's growing empire. The intention was that a taller addition would be constructed later, but the Depression intervened. For nearly eight decades, the Deco-flavored base stood alone. In the late 1990s the Hearst Corp. decided to keep the old building but to hollow it out and erect a new tower within and above it.

For that the Hearst people went to Lord Foster—the peerage came in 1999—for years the man Asian banking executives and Arab sheiks have pursued for the luster of Big Architecture. When you visit his firm's vast London offices you understand

suspected he would give them the best building to appear in New York City in years. (It may also be a first sign of new hope for the city's beleaguered skyline, overbuilt with middling boxes. Major additions are now promised or under way from a long list of architects of Foster's caliber, including Frank Gehry, Fumihiko Maki, Renzo Piano and Richard Rogers.) What Foster has created is a 46-story notched glass tower covered with a webwork of triangles, called a diagrid, in off-white stainless steel. That serpentine frame is both structural—it supports most of the building's weight—and delightful. It makes of the whole exterior a cage where sunlight plays all day. In the morning the light slaloms up and down the bright diagonals. At twilight those same lines glow. And because the diagrid divides the building into four-story segments, it provides a human scale that an unbroken glass-

which a framework carries a building's weight. "So if you take away some of that structure, the loads redistribute themselves." That's another way of saying that if a terrorist truck bomb were to blow away part of the lower floors, the exterior diagrid would—it is hoped—still hug the upper floors tightly.

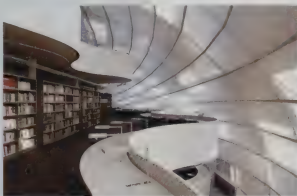
When it first got under way, early in the 20th century, Modernism was an idealistic undertaking. Clean lines and glass-curtain walls were supposed to bring on a more just, more rational world. After World War II, the style drifted from its utopian foundations and was adopted wholesale for corporate headquarters everywhere. But Foster has kept his connection to Modernism's idealistic strain. His designs are environmentally conscious. His new library at Berlin's Free University is the last word in energy efficiency. And the diagrids of the Hearst Tower use 20% less steel than a conventional frame does. His office buildings also configure space in new ways that give workers more access to light, air and one another. He wants to prove that skyscrapers can be good citizens, not just municipal thugs that hang around on street corners and steal sunlight and energy from the city.

Keep all that in mind when you step into the tour de force just inside the Hearst Tower. Instead of a conventional lobby, Foster has produced a massive indoor piazza, a 10-story atrium bathed in sunlight from overhead skylights and surrounded by the windowed masonry walls of Urban's original base, which give the appearance of exterior walls facing inward. At a time when cities have ever less interest in parks or open space, this is an office tower with a town square inside, not a shopping mall. "A building should try to give something back to the city in terms of public space," Foster says. Like most other architects, he believes that whether we like it or not, density is the future. That's not a bad thing, he hastens to add, so long as sufficient open space is provided within new buildings. He likes to remind people that the wealthiest, most sought-after parts of London are the most crowded. "Kensington, Belgravia, Mayfair are four or five times the density of the poorer boroughs," he says.

Foster also has a 65-story office tower planned for the World Trade Center site, not far from where the Freedom Tower is set to rise. His design for that project is still a work in progress. But the prospect that the good Lord might do something at that contested site is welcome news. It means that at least one tall building there may be worth looking up to. ■

NO BOXES

Foster's Moscow City Tower, left, joins three spikes in a slender pyramid; his university library in Berlin is a translucent bubble



what it must have been like to await an audience with the doge in 16th century Venice. Clients and would-be clients from around the world crisscross the reception area clutching their portfolios and chattering in Italian and Russian. The British press says his profits have been in decline. He even lost a commission last year to a firm established by a onetime Foster architect, Ken Shuttleworth, who reportedly left because of a dispute with Foster about sharing credit for the gherkin, which is known more formally as the Swiss Re headquarters. But Foster's immense operation—he employs 534 people—is still thriving. It has projects under way in 22 nations, including a substantial addition to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, a pyramidal office tower in Moscow City and a huge airport for Beijing.

So when the Hearst people chose Foster, they knew they were getting an international star. Still, they might not have

curtain wall would not. Who cares that it tiptoes right up to the edge of gaudy? Given the mediocrity of so much that has been crammed into the Manhattan skyline over the past 25 years, you could do worse than risk a bit of glitter to arrive at real jubilation.

The Hearst Tower proves again that Foster, 70, can orchestrate a very canny combination of the cerebral anonymity of high tech and the personal flourishes of the artist. While you might not call his mostly heavyset structures lyrical, the best of them are vivid without being contrived, which means that even their most idiosyncratic twists and turns can be traced to some engineering or environmental requirement. So the stainless-steel diagrid of the Hearst Tower is not just jazzy but also purposeful. Triangles are more stable than rectangles. "A triangular structure has more 'load paths,'" Foster explains, using the engineer's term for the lines along

Death Be Not Mundane

Philip Roth argues that dying erases individuality, but he's too unique a writer to be persuasive

By JAMES PONIEWOZIK



PITY THE POOR BODY. SINCE philosopher René Descartes uncoupled it from the mind in the 17th century, it has been second banana. Storytellers have fetishized the mind and exalted it as the locus of character and the self. The body has been along mainly for the ride ever since, the mind's sherpa.

Philip Roth, however, is one of the literary masters most attentive to the body. He has written lovingly about its lusts (*Portnoy's Complaint*), its decrepitude (*The Dying Animal*) and the intersection of the two (a ribald graveside scene in *Sabbath's Theater*). In his slim, stark novel *Everyman* (Houghton Mifflin; 182 pages), about the life and (mostly) death of an unnamed adman, Roth plays the body's trump card: someday it will die and take the mind with it.

Roth, 73, has said he was inspired to write *Everyman* by growing old, seeing friends die (including author Saul Bellow) and realizing that few novelists have written about the simple process of death. *Everyman* is essentially a medical biography. It begins at its end: the protagonist's burial in a rundown Jewish cemetery in New Jersey near his parents. It then returns to the beginning, cataloging his brushes with mortality—a drowned sailor washes up near his boyhood home during WWII, a burst appendix nearly kills him in his 30s—then jumps to his old age, a parade of annual hospitalizations. In between, there's a life, including three failed marriages, several infidelities and artistic ambitions he set aside, but Roth

draws them with uncharacteristic sketchiness. (A stretch of midlife health is described thus: "Twenty-two years passed," with little elaboration.)

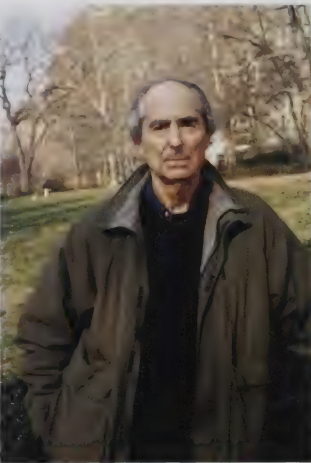
It is an ancient idea: death renders us all the same. The protagonist sees those around him reduced to symptoms—an ex-wife felled by a stroke, a lady friend racked with back pain, an ex-colleague failing mentally. Roth is writing in the medieval tradition of *memento mori*—remember that you must die. (The novel's title comes from a Christian morality play about a visit from

Death.) But Roth's protagonist rejects the "hocus-pocus" of God and Heaven. If he were to write his autobiography, he thinks, "he'd call it *The Life and Death of a Male Body*." For this *Everyman*, there is only life and the "deadening depersonalization" of illness, which negates the self.

The problem is that in fiction, let alone life, the singular self does matter. Trying to make a Jersey boy who shares Roth's cultural background and birth year (1933) into an archetype, effacing his individuality, inhibits the reader from feeling the protagonist's loss emotionally, rather than just intellectually. (And denying him a name creates pronoun confusion whenever "he" talks to another man.) That *Everyman*'s hero dies is universal. How he dies is not: he is alone, isolated from his brother, sons and ex-wives because of his traits and choices—often selfish, childish ones—but Roth has sketched his story in broad terms that read like mere outlines of his earlier novels.

It is to Roth's credit that he cannot quite bring himself to write a book as dull and flat as *Everyman*'s concept seems to demand. His style repeatedly breaks its leash, as at the funeral, when the protagonist's brother gives a moving eulogy and his estranged son struggles violently against sudden grief. But then the narrator interjects that there had been 500 funerals in New Jersey that day and that except for the aforementioned moments, this one was "no more or less interesting than any of the others." It's an astonishing passage: an author arguing, against the evidence of his own prose, that a scene he has crafted is nothing special.

Roth is too well attuned a writer to win this argument. His protagonist's memories of his boyhood are crystalline: "He ran home barefoot and wet and salty, remembering the mightiness of that immense sea boiling in his own two ears and licking his forearm to taste his skin fresh from the ocean and baked by the sun." And Roth conjures an understated, haunting set piece in which the man visits the cemetery and chats with the affable worker who will soon dig his grave. These are glimpses of the *Everyman* whose story would have been more powerful had Roth made him more than merely an every body. ■



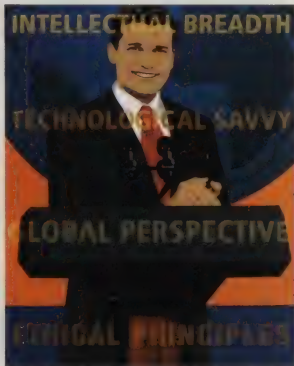
**IT IS AN ANCIENT IDEA: THAT DEATH RENDERS US
ALL THE SAME ... THE PROBLEM IS THAT IN FICTION,
LET ALONE LIFE, THE SINGULAR SELF DOES MATTER**

Teaching Tomorrow's Leaders

What They'll Need to Know

The task of leadership requires vision, inspiration and stamina. But success in a leadership role begins long before an individual takes charge. Indeed, much of leadership's most critical skills are built in the education process—in the classroom, in mentoring relationships, in the company of other vibrant minds.

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HOW TO DANCE ON THE GLOBAL STAGE

All around us, old walls are crumbling, walls that separate countries, cultures and industries. Tomorrow's leaders will need to appreciate and manage diversity in thought, language and cultural experience. "Having a global perspective has never been more important than it is today," said Mike Kelly, President, AOL Media Networks. "Economies are increasingly intertwined, and the Internet is knitting together countries and peoples in ways never seen before. A world linked through technology creates opportunities for companies and leaders who understand what this means for markets and, fundamentally, for people."

HOW TO EMBRACE TECHNOLOGY

Tomorrow's leadership understands the technology revolution from the inside out. More than just comfortable with its tools, tomorrow's leaders will need to embrace and embody the speed and potential of dynamic evolution. The leaders of the future—the near future—must be able to see the big picture of IT and drive it through all stages of progress.

HOW TO CREATE AN ETHICAL ATMOSPHERE

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HOW TO BREAK DOWN SILOS

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Standing, left to right: Mohsin Jeelani (Toronto, Canada), Jon Blazak (Gallup, NM), Lena Ren (San Francisco, CA), Eric King (Lexington, MA), Allison Lewis (Potomac, MD), John Tevens III (Delmar, NY), Asha Mathiyar (Toronto, Canada), Elizabeth Houser (Aurford, VA), Shalini JJ (San Francisco, CA), Lanyang Wang (Bethesda, MD), John Burns (Walsham, MA), Joshua Fischler (Avon, CT), Shu Caroline Xie (San Jose, CA), Samantha Marquart (Dallas, PA). *Seated:* Asad Moten (Houston, TX), Alexa Schoenfeld (Los Angeles, CA), Richard Clipp (La Mirada, CA), Nick Ballo (Maple, FL), Emily Kennedy (Cortlandt Manor, NY), Haya Aftab (Cairo, Egypt), Peter: Lisa Trester (Waco, Texas), M&I: Christian Hoogerhyde (Wyckoff, NJ), Ester Johansson-Lebron (Madison, NJ), Jewel E. Cash Jr. (Boston, MA), Rory Cuddyer (South Boston, MA).

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M:i:III: Your Assignment

The first of the summer blockbusters raises some profound questions for students of the trashy arts

LISTEN UP, CLASS: WE ARE IN THE LATE, or decadent, phase of action-adventure cinema. By now there have been as many variations on the spy-vs.-spy genre as Renaissance artists did on the Pietà. So a presummer blockbuster like *Mission: Impossible III*, concocted by TV auteur J.J. Abrams (*Alias*, *Lost*), is inevitably a commentary on every action movie that preceded it. Such an endeavor

eats up all the screen time. Is there room for a collective hero in star vehicles? Discuss.

THE ART-FILM VILLAIN. For a bad guy, *M:i:III* has Oscar winner Philip Seymour Hoffman, whose Owen Davian is surprisingly unmannered. He does not twirl a mustache or stroke a cat; he's just a bad dude in a worse mood, simmering and glowering. Does Hoffman class up the film or lower its temperature? Argue both sides.



SEE TOM RUN: The star gives himself a brisk workout

brings out the scholar in its audience and the pedagogue in its reviewers. For real students of the form, straight questions about *M:i:III* are too easy. (What film is this film most like? *True Lies*. Next.) Instead try these five mini-essays.

THE CARE AND TWEAKING OF SEQUELS.

The givens of *M:i:III* are a theme (spy team saves world with gadgets and lifelike masks), a jazzy jingle (Lalo Schiffrin's, from the 1960s TV series) and, crucially, a star—the star, Tom Cruise, as *Mission* stud Ethan Hunt. Problem is, Cruise's stature instantly torpedoes the notion of team spirit. The others push buttons and get in trouble; he rides motorcycles, runs the length of Shanghai and

THE ACTION DIRECTOR AS ARMS

DEALER. Davian sells weapons and secrets to "axis of evil" nations (both of them). That's bad? Then why do action films peddle weapons of mass-media destruction to the audience? *M:i:III* has more cool hardware than a defense-industry trade show. It revels in the balletics of ballistics, the exploding orangeness of a fireball, the crystal shower as a body is propelled through plate glass. Fret at length.

THE ACTION FILM AS STAR AUTO-

BIOGRAPHY. Cruise, some people think, is crazy. Yeah, like a fox. He has tended his fame long enough to know how to work it into this otherwise impersonal epic. Here Ethan is engaged (to Michelle Monaghan, who has strong Katie Holmes vibes) and takes his domestic life as passionately and seriously as his career. He has had a painful microbomb implanted in his brain—that explains a lot about the star's shenanigans this past year. And at the end, his team jumps up and down in evocation of

Cruise's stunt on *Oprah*. Is celebrity a mask we love to see the star pull off, grinning at his own foibles? Ponder and deplore.

THE THEORY OF SMART-DUMB. The industry's canniest minds rarely make sensitive social dramas. They leave that to Sundance, instead devising clever updates of genres they loved as kids: horror, farce, sci-fi and spy-fi. Aiming low, they often hit the target, which at the box office can be measured in the hundreds of millions. *M:i:III* accomplishes its mission: to run smart variations on dumb tropes. After all, summer movies are not for students but for thrill consumers. Devour and enjoy. —By

Richard Corliss

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Results may vary.

Please see Medication Guide and Patient Information on following page.

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Medication Guide

About Using Antidepressants in Children and Teenagers.

What is the most important information I should know if my child is being prescribed an antidepressant?

- Parents or guardians need to think about 4 important things when their child is prescribed an antidepressant.
- There is a risk of suicidal thoughts or actions
- How to try to prevent suicidal thoughts or actions in your child
- You should watch for certain signs if your child is taking an antidepressant
- There are benefits and risks when using antidepressants

1. There is a Risk of Suicidal Thoughts or Actions

Children and teenagers sometimes think about suicide, and many report trying to kill themselves. Antidepressants increase suicidal thoughts and actions in some children and teenagers. But suicidal thoughts and actions can also be caused by depression, a serious medical condition that is commonly treated with antidepressants. Thinking about killing yourself or trying to kill yourself is called **suicidal** or **being suicidal**. A large study combined the results of 24 different studies of children and teenagers with depression or other illnesses. In these studies, patients took either a placebo (sugar pill) or an antidepressant for 1 to 4 months. **No one committed suicide in these studies.** But there is a risk of suicidal thoughts or actions. On sugar pills, 2 out of every 100 became suicidal. On the antidepressants, 4 out of every 100 patients became suicidal.

For some children and teenagers, the risks of suicidal actions may be especially high. These include patients with:

- Doctor illness (sometimes called major depressive illness)
- A family history of bipolar illness
- A personal or family history of attempting suicide

If any of these are present, make sure you tell your healthcare provider before your child takes an antidepressant.

2. How to Try to Prevent Suicidal Thoughts and Actions

To try to prevent suicidal thoughts and actions in your child, pay close attention to changes in her or his moods or actions, especially if the changes occur suddenly. Other important people in your child's life can help by paying attention as well (e.g., your child, brothers and sisters, teachers, and other important people). The changes to look out for are listed in Section 3, on what to watch for. Whenever an antidepressant is started or its dose is changed, pay close attention to your child. After starting an antidepressant, your child should generally see his or her healthcare provider:

- Once a week for the first 4 weeks
- Every 2 weeks for the next 4 weeks
- After taking the antidepressant for 12 weeks
- After 12 weeks, follow your healthcare provider's advice about how often to come back
- More often if problems or questions arise (see Section 3)

You should call your child's healthcare provider whenever visits if needed.

3. You Should Watch for Certain Signs if Your Child is Taking an Antidepressant

Contact your child's healthcare provider **right away** if your child exhibits any of the following signs for the first time, if they seem worse, or worry you, your child, or your child's teacher.

- Thoughts about suicide or dying
- Attempts to commit suicide
- New or worse depression
- New or worse anxiety
- Feeling very agitated or restless
- Panic attacks
- Difficulty sleeping (insomnia)
- New or worse irritability
- Acting aggressive, being angry, or violent
- Acting in dangerous ways
- An extreme increase in activity and talking
- Other unusual changes in behavior or mood

Never let your child stop taking an antidepressant without first talking to his or her healthcare provider. Stopping an antidepressant suddenly can cause other symptoms.

4. There are Benefits and Risks When Using Antidepressants

Antidepressants are used to treat depression and other illnesses. Depression and other illnesses can lead to suicide. In some children and teenagers, treatment with an antidepressant increases suicidal thinking or actions. It is important to discuss all the risks of treating depression and also the risks of not treating it. You and your child should discuss all treatment choices with your healthcare provider, not just the use of antidepressants. One antidepressant, fluoxetine (Prozac®) has been FDA approved to treat pediatric depression. For obsessive compulsive disorder in children and teenagers, FDA has approved only fluoxetine (Prozac®), sertraline (Zoloft®), fluvoxamine, and clomipramine (Anafranin®). Your healthcare provider may suggest other antidepressants based on the past experience of your child or other family members.

Is this all I need to know if my child is being prescribed an antidepressant?

No. This is a warning about the risk for suicidality. Other side effects can occur with antidepressants. Be sure to ask your healthcare provider to explain all the side effects of the particular drug he or she is prescribing. Also ask about drugs to avoid when taking an antidepressant. Ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist where to find more information. This Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for all antidepressants.

Patient Information

Read the Patient Information that comes with WELLBUTRIN XL before you start taking WELLBUTRIN XL and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. This leaflet does not take the place of talking with your doctor about your medical condition or your treatment.

What is the most important information I should know about WELLBUTRIN XL?

There is a chance of having a seizure (convulsion, fit) with WELLBUTRIN XL, especially in people with certain medical problems, who take certain medicines. The chance of having seizures increases with higher doses of WELLBUTRIN XL. For more information, see the sections "Who should not take WELLBUTRIN XL" and "What should I tell my doctor before using WELLBUTRIN XL." Tell your doctor about all of your medical conditions and all the medicines you take. Do not take any other medicines while you are using WELLBUTRIN XL unless your doctor tells you it is okay to take them. If you have a seizure while taking WELLBUTRIN XL, stop taking the tablets and call your doctor right away. Do not take WELLBUTRIN XL again if you have a seizure.

What is important information I should know and share with my family about taking antidepressants?

Parents and their families should watch out for worsening depression or thoughts of suicide. Also watch out for sudden or severe changes in feelings such as feeling anxious, agitated, panic, irritability, hostile, aggressive, impulsive, severely restless, overly excited and hyperactive, not being able to sleep, or other unusual changes in behavior. If this happens, especially at the beginning of antidepressant treatment or after a change in dose, call your doctor. A patient Medication Guide will be provided to you with each prescription of WELLBUTRIN XL entitled "About Using Antidepressants in Children and Teenagers." WELLBUTRIN XL is not approved for use in children and teenagers.

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What is WELLBUTRIN XL?

WELLBUTRIN XL is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with a certain type of depression called major depressive disorder.

Who should not take WELLBUTRIN XL?

Do not take WELLBUTRIN XL if you have or had a seizure disorder or epilepsy, are taking ZYBAN (used to help people stop smoking) or any other medicines that contain bupropion hydrochloride, such as WELLBUTRIN tablets or WELLBUTRIN SR Sustained-Release Tablets. Bupropion is the same active ingredient that is in WELLBUTRIN XL. Do not take WELLBUTRIN XL if you drink a lot of alcohol and abruptly stop drinking, or use medicines called sedatives (these make you sleepy) or benzodiazepines and you stop using them all of a sudden, have taken within the last 14 days medicine for depression called a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI), such as NARDIL® (phenelzine sulfate), PARNAME® (tranylcypromine sulfate), or MARPLAN® (selegiline), have or had an anxiety disorder, such as anorexia nervosa or bulimia, are allergic to the active ingredient in WELLBUTRIN XL, bupropion, or to any of the inactive ingredients. See the end of this leaflet for a complete list of ingredients in WELLBUTRIN XL.

What should I tell my doctor before using WELLBUTRIN XL?

Tell your doctor about your medical conditions. Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if WELLBUTRIN XL can harm your unborn baby. If you can use WELLBUTRIN XL while you are pregnant, talk to your doctor about how you can be on the Bupropion Pregnancy Registry. Tell your doctor if you are breastfeeding. (WELLBUTRIN XL passes through your milk. It is not known if WELLBUTRIN XL can harm your baby.) Have liver problems, especially cirrhosis of the liver, have kidney problems, have an eating disorder, such as anorexia nervosa or bulimia, have had a heart attack, have kidney problems, or high blood pressure, are a diabetic taking insulin or other medicines to control your blood sugar, drink a lot of alcohol, or abuse prescription medicines or street drugs.

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and non-prescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Many medicines increase your chances of having seizures or other serious side effects if you take them while you are using WELLBUTRIN XL. WELLBUTRIN XL has not been studied in children under the age of 18 years.

How should I take WELLBUTRIN XL?

Take WELLBUTRIN XL exactly as prescribed by your doctor. Do not chew, cut, or crush WELLBUTRIN XL tablets. You must swallow the tablets whole. Tell your doctor if you cannot swallow medicine tablets. Take WELLBUTRIN XL at the same time each day, take your doses of WELLBUTRIN XL at least 24 hours apart. You may take WELLBUTRIN XL with or without food. If you miss a dose, do not take an extra tablet to make up for the dose you forgot. Wait and take your next tablet at the regular time. This is very important. Do not miss a dose. Do not increase your chance of having a seizure if you take too much WELLBUTRIN XL, or overdose, call your local emergency room or poison control center right away. The WELLBUTRIN XL tablet is covered by a shell that slowly releases the medicine inside your body. You may notice something in your stool that looks like a tablet. This is normal. This is the empty shell passing from your body. Do not take any other medicines while using WELLBUTRIN XL unless your doctor has told you it is okay. It may take several weeks for you to feel that WELLBUTRIN XL is working. Once you feel better, it is important to keep taking WELLBUTRIN XL exactly as directed by your doctor. Call your doctor if you do not feel WELLBUTRIN XL is working for you. Do not change your dose or stop taking WELLBUTRIN XL without talking with your doctor first.

What should I avoid while taking WELLBUTRIN XL?

Do not drink a lot of alcohol while taking WELLBUTRIN XL. If you usually drink a lot of alcohol, talk with your doctor before suddenly stopping. If you suddenly stop drinking alcohol, you may increase your chance of having seizures. Do not drive a car or use heavy machinery until you know how WELLBUTRIN XL affects you. WELLBUTRIN XL can impair your ability to perform these tasks.

What are possible side effects of WELLBUTRIN XL?

Seizures. Some patients get seizures while taking WELLBUTRIN XL. If you have a seizure while taking WELLBUTRIN XL, stop taking the tablets and call your doctor right away. Do not take WELLBUTRIN XL again if you have a seizure. Hypertension (high blood pressure). Some patients get high blood pressure, sometimes severe, while taking WELLBUTRIN XL. The chance of high blood pressure may be increased if you also use nicotine replacement therapy (for example, a nicotine patch) to help you stop smoking. Severe allergic reactions. Stop WELLBUTRIN XL and call your doctor right away if you get a rash, itching, hives, fever, swollen lymph glands, or a painful sore in the mouth or around the eyes, swelling of the lips or tongue, chest pain, or have trouble breathing. These could be signs of a serious allergic reaction. Unusual thoughts or behaviors. Some patients have unusual thoughts or behaviors while taking WELLBUTRIN XL, including delusions (believe you are someone else), hallucinations (seeing or hearing things that are not there), paranoia (feeling that people are against you), or feeling confused. If this happens to you, call your doctor.

The most common side effects of WELLBUTRIN XL are: weight loss, loss of appetite, dry mouth, skin rash, sweating, ringing in the ears, shakiness, stomach pain, agitation, anxiety, dizziness, trouble sleeping, muscle pain, nausea, restlessness, sore throat, and unwanted more energy. If you have nausea, take your medicine with food. If you have trouble sleeping, do not take your medicine too close to bedtime. Tell your doctor right away about any side effects that bother you. These are not all the side effects of WELLBUTRIN XL. For a complete list, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

How should I store WELLBUTRIN XL?

Store WELLBUTRIN XL at room temperature. Store out of direct sunlight. Keep WELLBUTRIN XL in its tightly closed bottle. WELLBUTRIN XL tablets may have an odor.

General information about WELLBUTRIN XL

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for conditions that are not mentioned in patient information leaflets. Do not use WELLBUTRIN XL for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give WELLBUTRIN XL to other people, even if they have the same symptoms you have. It may harm them. Keep WELLBUTRIN XL out of the reach of children.

This leaflet summarizes important information about WELLBUTRIN XL. For more information, talk with your doctor. You can ask your doctor or pharmacist for information about WELLBUTRIN XL that is written for health professionals or you can visit www.wellbutrin-xl.com or call toll-free 888-825-5249.

What are the ingredients in WELLBUTRIN XL?

Active ingredient: bupropion hydrochloride
Inactive ingredients: ethylcellulose aqueous dispersion (NF), glyceryl behenate, methacrylic acid copolymer dispersion (NF), polyvinyl alcohol, polyethylene glycol, povidone, silicon dioxide, and triethyl citrate. The tablets are printed with orange ink.

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singers had better pipes or more agile techniques. But nobody transformed a song into something as deeply personal and affecting—and swinging—as Holiday. In these two discs, her reedy, frayed-at-the-edges voice, teasingly lagging the beat, instinctively breathes the bittersweet essence of the jazz life. What's more, she is surrounded by the finest sidemen of the era (1935–42), including pianist Teddy Wilson and her musical and emotional soul mate, tenor saxophonist Lester Young.



MILES DAVIS
THE COMPLETE
BIRTH OF THE
COOL

IN THE LATE

1940s, Davis teamed up for the first of his epochal collaborations with arranger Gil Evans. They assembled an unusual nonet, including a tuba and French horn, and began experimenting with a new kind of writing. The goals: dense, rich sonorities, a “cool,” vibrato-free style of playing and a tight meshing of the charts and soloists (among them baritone saxophonist Gerry Mulligan and trombonist J.J. Johnson). Result: a reshaping of the modern jazz aesthetic.



JOHN COLTRANE
A LOVE
SUPREME

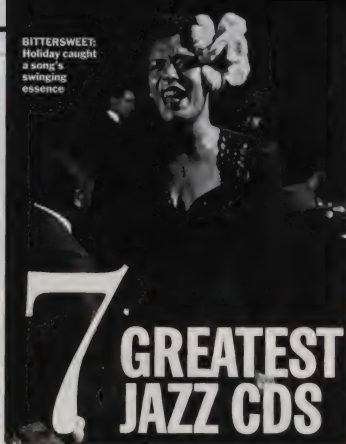
JOHN UPIKKE

once said



Vladimir Nabokov wrote prose the only way it should be

BITTERSWEET:
Holiday caught
a song's
swinging
essence



A fearless pick of the hippest and coolest ever. Let the arguments begin

written: ecstatically. That's the way the Coltrane quartet plays here. The four-part suite, composed to celebrate Coltrane's spiritual triumph over drug addiction, ranges hypnotically from a meditative murmur to fierce shrieks, with Coltrane's tenor sax surging to astonishing inventiveness and intensity. The 1964 album staked out frontiers of harmony, rhythm and structure that musicians are still exploring today.



CHARLIE
CHRISTIAN
THE GENIUS OF
THE ELECTRIC
GUITAR

IN THE YEARS B.C. (BEFORE Christian), the jazz guitar was mostly a rhythm instrument. In his hands, it emerged as a brilliantly lyrical solo voice, one that echoes in virtually every electric guitarist who has followed. Christian's death from tuberculosis at 25 made him one of jazz's greatest

might-have-beens. This four-disc package—largely his 1939–41 appearances as a precocious star of Benny Goodman's combos—proves that he was one of jazz's greatest, period.



CHARLIE
PARKER
COMPLETE
JAZZ AT
MASSEY HALL

PIANIST BUD POWELL WAS drunk. Parker was playing a plastic saxophone borrowed from a local music store. At one point, bassist Charles Mingus got so angry at trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie's antics that he stomped off-stage. Yet on this night of May 15, 1953, at Toronto's Massey Hall, the musicians, along with drummer Max Roach, somehow pulled together to give an incandescent, unforgettable performance. Captured in a low-fi taping by Mingus and Roach, the concert showed what bebop—and live jazz—was all about.



DUKE
ELLINGTON
NEVER NO
LAMENT: THE
BLANTON.

WEBSTER BAND

IT WAS ALREADY A SUPERB band, featuring such Ellington stalwarts as Johnny Hodges, Cootie Williams and Juan Tizol. But after bassist Jimmie Blanton and tenor-sax man Ben Webster signed on in 1939 and '40, it became the leader's best ever. The compelling evidence is on these three discs, on tracks like *Cotton Tail*, *Ko-Ko*, *Jack the Bear* and *Harlem Air-Shift*. Individual glories abound, but the band's chief glory remains the nonpareil jazz composer whose instrument it was: the Duke himself.



LOUIS
ARMSTRONG
HOT FIVES AND
SEVENS

FORGET THE

Satchmo who sang and mugged his way through his later decades, wonderfully entertaining as he was. This is Armstrong the force of nature—exuberant, inspired, irresistible.



His ringing, soaring trumpet improvisations in the 1920s not only established him as jazz's first pre-eminent and pervasively influential soloist but also propelled jazz from a shambling, collective folk music into an art form. Many versions of these indispensable sides are available; the four-disc set from London-based JSP offers the best remastered sound. —By Christopher Porterfield



Is Spanking O.K.?

Sometimes, say experts—but only some kinds, under specific conditions



By PAMELA PAUL

THE FIRST TIME DONNA MARIA COLES JOHNSON spanked her daughter, they both cried. Johnson remembers that afternoon two years ago as if it were yesterday. They had just come home from church, and Vanessa, then 2, refused to take off her dress before nap time. "She gave me this look

S.

like she was the mother," Johnson, 43, recalls. "I'm fast-forwarding 16 years in my mind, hearing her say, 'Well, I'm taking the car anyway.'" Without a word, Johnson picked Vanessa up, took her into the bathroom and gave her six slaps on the thigh. After explaining the reason for the spanking, Johnson consoled her little girl. But that night, with Vanessa's leg still pink, Johnson broke down in tears. "I knew I was responsible for training her to deal with authority, but I also knew my child was hurting."

Few parenting topics inflame emotions the way spanking does. Parents who do it argue that occasional spanking is an important disciplinary tool. Parents who don't do it say hitting a child teaches that violence is O.K. On playgrounds and in mommy groups, parents eye each other warily. New York City mom Mila Tuttle, who doesn't spank her 2-year-old, recalls seeing a child hit his mother at a café and the mother swatting back, telling him "Don't do that—it's disrespectful." A man at the next table stood up and started screaming that the woman was a child abuser. "It was shocking," Tuttle says. "I think you can spank and still be a good parent."

Can you? A slim majority of Americans seem to think so: according to a 2002 Public Agenda poll, 57% of parents acknowledge spanking their kids. Psychologists and other academics are similarly divided, with each camp accusing the other of twisting data to suit an agenda. Opponents say corporal punishment can lead to aggression, poor mental health, even sadomasochistic tendencies and criminal behavior. Sally Moon, 42, a stay-at-home mother in Portland, Maine, agrees. Even when her daughter Teagan, 2, bites, Moon puts her in time-out and reasons with her. Says Moon: "I strongly believe children shouldn't be hit for any reason."



Anderson thinks some African Americans may spank because they feel extra pressure to make their kids behave

Neither the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) nor the American Psychological Association (APA) has come out fully against the practice. In 1998 the former issued a statement that said, in part, "Spanking is only effective when used in selective, infrequent situations." An APA statement permits similar wiggly room: "There is difference of opinion within the psychology community about spanking. But there is general concern that if and when spanking might lead to more severe forms of corporal punishment, parents should avoid [it]."

Many studies, for example, fail to distinguish among degrees of spanking (a swat on the bottom is very different from 10 lashes with a switch). Furthermore, the problems some kids who are spanked have in later life might have to do more with their personalities—the behaviors that got them spanked in the first place—than with the punishment. New research indicates that when it is not lumped together with serious, abusive forms of corporal punishment, spanking doesn't look so bad. In a longitudinal study of 168 white, middle-class



If You're Going to Spank

Psychologists and other parenting experts stress these precautions:

- Never spank in anger. Make sure to be calm before deciding whether a situation calls for spanking.
- Spank age appropriately. Most experts say children under age 2 are too young for any form of physical reprimand. With children older than age 7, parents should use other disciplinary methods, like reasoning and withdrawal of privileges.
- Never spank a child who is medically chal-

lenged or disabled in any way, says neuropsychologist Kristy Hagar. Spanking doesn't work well with children who have ADHD, for example.

- Always warn, always explain. In order for children to learn consequences, they need to understand why their actions were wrong and why they were spanked as a result.
- Use an open hand, never a fist. It's important to gauge how hard you're smacking a child, which is impossible when using a paddle, belt or other object. Never physically harm a child.
- Spank rarely. In a 2002 *Child* magazine survey of more than 2,400 parents with children

families, Diana Baumrind and Elizabeth Owens, psychologists at the University of California, Berkeley, found that occasional mild spanking does not harm a child's social and emotional development.

Similarly, after reviewing 38 studies of spanking, Robert Larzelere, a psychologist at the University of Nebraska Medical Center, concluded that in children under 7, nonabusive spanking reduced misbehavior without harmful effects. Not only does spanking work, Larzelere says, but it also reinforces milder forms of discipline, so that children are more apt to respond without spanking the next time.

For Neil Gussman's three children, it took a maximum of three spankings for them not to need spanking anymore. "If they have that experience early, they don't want to repeat it," says the communications manager and former tank commander. Gussman, 52, recalls having little respect for his mother, who used negotiation as her primary disciplinary tool, but plenty for his father, who spanked him once—memorably. Gussman was 5 when he played in a forbidden swamp near his home in Stoneham, Mass. "I had scared him half to death," says Guss-

under age 8, 8 out of 10 parents said spanking is acceptable when done sparingly. Parenting expert John Rosemond agrees. "If a parent tells me they're spanking their child two to three times a week, I tell them they need to stop. Obviously, it's not working!"

■ **Keep the goal in mind.** Each time a parent spansks it should be with the purpose of phasing out spanking altogether. There shouldn't be a next time.

■ **If you have a background of abuse,** avoid spanking entirely. "For anyone who has been abused in the past, spanking is not an option," says Bill Maier, psychologist-in-residence at Focus on the Family. "Child abuse is too much of a risk."



Teagan Moon, 2, sits on her bed for timeouts rather than getting spankings, says mother Sally

ance for children looking disrespectful," says Pam Jackson, an economist and single mother in Washington. Wilma Ann Anderson, publisher of *Mahogany Baby*, an online magazine for black parents, and a mother of four, agrees. When a white woman goes out with four children, Anderson says, she instantly commands respect. "When I go out with my four kids, I feel like if they misbehave, people think I'm a welfare mom."

But some African Americans are disturbed by the culture of discipline. "I started analyzing whether by spanking, I want my children to fear or respect me," says Anderson. "My parents taught respect by fear. And there's a historical

Spanking should never be used to punish petty misbehavior or be done out of anger

man of his father, an ex-boxer. "He spanked me right then and there."

In fact, parents often spank out of fear, not anger. Kristy Hagar, a child neuropsychologist at the Children's Medical Center in Dallas, has spanked her daughters occasionally, when, for example, her toddler charged into oncoming traffic. Direct defiance is also seen as a valid reason for physical discipline. But there are limits on spankable offenses: spanking should never be used to punish petty misbehavior or as a result of a parent's anger.

One of the touchiest aspects of the spanking debate is that some groups tend to spank more than others, out of habit, cultural tradition or common parenting practice. Men, low-income parents, Southerners, evangelical Christians, Latinos and African Americans are more supportive of spanking. African-American parents say their children need to be especially under control in a prejudiced society. "I think black people have a lower toler-

aspect to this—slaves were taught via physical reprimand and that was passed down." Complicating the matter are studies that show that what some still call a good whuppin' may not be so psychologically harmful in black families. But critics reply that saying it's O.K. for black children but not white kids to be spanked reinforces societal racism.

The clearest indication that there's no simple answer to the spanking dilemma, though, is that some professionals who work with parents to prevent child abuse and teach appropriate discipline methods also acknowledge spanking their kids—albeit sparingly. Right or wrong, for most parents, spanking remains a private matter.

Says Cheri Weeks, a child psychologist and a mother of three in Los Angeles: "I know that my parents have always been supportive, and these were the same people who spanked me when I was growing up. My parents' motto and my motto is that I need to discipline my children so that the world doesn't have to."



A Tasty Way to Travel

Cooking classes reveal a side of Mexico few tourists ever get to see

By CAROLINA A. MIRANDA OAXACA

IT WAS EARLY ON A SUNNY MORNING in southern Mexico that my family gathered in an outdoor kitchen, ready to convert a mountain of ingredients into a four-course feast. Sun-dried chili peppers, fresh nuts, chunk chocolate and a score of other ingredients were waiting to be blended into a spicy *mole*

sauce. Crisp jicamas had been set aside for salad. The buds of Castilian roses would be transformed into ice cream. It was an ambitious menu—especially since none of us had any idea how to make those dishes. But that was the point. We had enrolled in a daylong cooking class during a family trip to Ciudad Oaxaca, a city as renowned for its cuisine as for its baroque architecture and the magnificent Zapotec ruins on nearby Monte Albán.

Before long, Pilar Cabrera, the affable proprietor of Casa de los Sabores B&B and an experienced cooking instructor, had put us all to work. My mother and sister cleaned peppers, I chopped cilantro, and two family friends who had accompanied us on the trip hovered over a pot of simmering milk. My father, as is his custom, absolved himself of cooking duties, although he stood by to sample anything ready for testing.

Classes like this one represent a growing trend in travel to destinations including Italy, France and Mexico. Within Mexico, the state of Oaxaca is the culinary standout. Celebrated for its complex stews, bold flavors, unusual ingredients and intricate cooking techniques, the area has long attracted gourmets from around the world (the most daring will munch on *chapulines*—fried grasshoppers). Cabrera began offering lessons after getting repeated requests for recipes from travelers who ate in her family's restaurant, La Olla. But what began sev-



From top: Class begins with a trip to market to inspect local trouts; tortilla-making lessons follow; a jicama salad entices



en years ago as an occasional class has turned into a semiweekly event often sold out a month ahead in high season, from December to March. Across town, chef Iliana de la Vega has had similar success with the courses she offers at her acclaimed restaurant El Naranjo.

"There's no question that there's a growing interest in this type of travel," says David Iverson, who runs A Cook's Tour, a Seattle-based agency specializing in culinary trips. He launched his business with a single trip for eight people to Italy in 2001. This year the company will offer more than 30 international excursions for 400—including four to Oaxaca, where travelers spend a week cooking at Casa Oaxaca restaurant. "It's a new way to travel," he explains. "For the person who is on their 10th trip to Mexico, they're going to see another side of the country."

They will see a more intimate side as well. A day of cooking can offer more insight into the local culture than a week's worth of museum visits. Cabrera began our session with a trip to a traditional market—not the main one most tourists visit—where we got to know local produce, taste handmade cheeses and meet the growers who supplied our ingredients. Later, as we prepped the two dozen items for a Oaxacan *mole negro* (chicken in a dark-brown spicy sauce), Cabrera explained its origins. The dish was developed during the Spanish colonial era and contains ingredients from as far away as India. "My class isn't just about making recipes," she says. "I'm sharing a tradition."

The experience couldn't have been more delicious. At the end of class, we sat down to a table laid with earthenware plates and colorful napkins. Cabrera distributed shots of *mezcal*, a distilled liquor that is a cousin to tequila. Under her direction, our meal ended up being extraordinary: a mango-jicama salad drizzled with tangy cilantro-garlic vinaigrette, fiery *mole* paired with Mexican rice and a delicate rose-petal ice cream to cool the palate. The best part? None of us had to do any dishes.

For tour information and Oaxacan recipes log on to time.com/oaxaca

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The soccer moms, from left, Po Harvey, Karen Barodoy, Paige Brodie, Gayle Levine and Gayle Murphy

Why should kids have all the fun? ask envious mothers

Moms Who Kick

By FRANCINE RUSSO

AFTER YEARS OF WATCHING HER SON KALE, 11, scramble for the soccer ball, Paige Brodie had an epiphany one day. "We spend so much time sitting on our butts watching these games," she thought, "we should play ourselves." With that, the Sherborn, Mass., mother of three organized a moms' team and became a new kind of soccer

mom—one who plays in her own league.

Brodie, 43, and her teammates are part of a burgeoning trend of moms taking up their children's sports. At the John Smith Sports Center, where Brodie plays, the number of mothers' teams has shot up since 2000 from four to 14, including eight that cater to soccer novices. And it isn't just soccer: the International Society of Skateboarding Moms, for example, founded in 2004 by Barb Odanaka, author of *Skateboard Mom*, boasts 350 members. From kayaking to hockey to wall climbing, mothers are imitating their kids.

For these women, seeing their children soar up a skateboard ramp or power-stroke a scull awakens a thirst to experience the thrills firsthand. That is especially true for moms who grew up during pre-Title IX days, when organized sports for girls were rare. Participating also gives them a window into their kids' experience, a shared

language and a new way to bond.

Miriam Naples of Plain City, Ohio, warmed a bench for months while her 6- and 11-year-old sons took skateboarding lessons. "I was always looking out of the corner of my eye wishing I were on board," says Naples, 47. She kept wondering whether her sons would be embarrassed. So she asked them. The response: "How cool!"

Playing the same sport your child does, the women agree, helps you better understand your kid's challenges. "I used to stand on the sidelines and yell, 'Run, run, run!'" says Lisa Alpert, 43, who plays on the Sherborn soccer team. "Now I know," she admits sheepishly, "how hard it is to keep running."

These women believe they are showing their kids a positive role model—and sending the message that you're never too old to do new things and take risks. Role reversal also lets kids teach their parents something for a change. After

watching their daughters scull on the Charles River, Barbara Herrmann, 47, an engineering manager from Arlington, Mass., and her husband left the gym for a slot on the community rowing team. "My daughters were the voice of experience and enjoyed giving me advice," she says.

Sharing turf can be tricky, psychologists say. Becoming overinvolved in our children's lives can interfere with their development as separate people, says Marion Lindblad-Goldberg, a psychologist at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. She suggests that moms ask themselves, "Am I feeling competitive with my child? Am I trying to micromanage his performance? Can I separate my needs and anxieties about this activity from hers?" Early adolescence, notes psychologist Madeline Levine, author of the forthcoming book *The Price of Privilege*, is when kids are most intent on developing identities separate from those of their parents. Becoming overinvolved in your children's activities is not good for their development or your relationship with them.

But for moms who take up their kids' sports with the right attitude, the rewards can be long lasting. Gail Silberstein, an attorney in Newton, Mass., started rowing when her daughters did in eighth and ninth grades. Now the girls are off at college, but many a dawn finds their 50-year-old mother sculling down the Charles, gliding past leafy shores busy with wildlife. "I never would have found this," she says, "if my kids hadn't shown me the way." ■

OUR INGREDIENTS?

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Haz-Mats At Home?

A new mom tries to find out what's actually in household cleaners

By PAMELA PAUL

I'D ALMOST CONVINCED myself that the 4-in.-high dust bunnies lurking in my house were good for my baby. "She'll grow up accustomed to dirt and won't develop allergies," I reasoned illogically. But in truth, my house was filthy. I didn't have the money to hire someone to clean it, and I was sure I didn't have time to clean it myself. But 10 months after my daughter's birth, as she progressed from immobile

infant to roving, teething toddler, I ran out of excuses. The image of her actually confronting those unsanitary bunnies was enough to get me to Costco.

With \$158.30 worth of household cleaners in my shopping bags, I was eager to begin. But after I unloaded the products—most of them familiar, Donna Reed-ish brands of my youth—I first sat down to study their labels. Along with my new dust-bunny awareness, I've become hyperconscious of anything else my baby might potentially mouth or chew.

But where were the ingredients? There were scary words on the labels—WARNING and DANGER! KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN—and some nasty things I recognized (bleach, ammonia, the generic word disinfectant). With cereal boxes detailing everything from trans fats to soluble fiber, I thought there would be exhaustive lists of everything in those bottles and sprays. But there weren't. If I didn't rinse the bathtub thoroughly, what kind of residue would my daughter's bottom be resting on?

Surely, Mr. Clean could tell me more. I logged on to Procter & Gamble's website, where I found tips about how to use the products but still no list of ingredients. It turns out that companies aren't required to

tell us what makes their products work; there is no government agency that regulates what's in soap-scum spray and other useful items. Digging deep into the site, I did find Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) for many P&G products, which are posted by law in factories where they're made, listing information about a cleaner's chemical components and known health effects. The government also has a website—householdproducts.nlm.nih.gov—with a database of household-cleaner MSDSs from a range of manufacturers.

But the MSDSs told me more about what we don't know than about what we do. Take Mr. Clean's Ultra All Purpose Cleaner, with ingredients like "surfactant (unspecified)." With another Mr. Clean ingredient, the MSDS informed me that there is "no information about the [product's] potential for carcinogenicity." I was able to follow the trail of one chemical, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, which evidently appears in everything from brake fluid to hair dye. Although the MSDS measures workplace exposure, which can be far greater than the amount one would encounter at home, the Hazardous Substances Data Bank (toxnet.nlm.nih.gov) warned that "results of limited repeated

dose oral work reported suggests that material may be rather toxic when inhaled or absorbed through skin in repeated small doses." Eek. And that's just one ingredient.

Beyond that, formulas are updated frequently; firms say they conceal ingredients to maintain trade secrets. It's almost impossible for a chemist, never mind consumers, to keep up. Environmental organizations and producers of eco-products told me to be wary. When I called the Soap and Detergent Association, a spokesman assured me that cleansers have never been proved to be carcinogenic (which doesn't mean that they've proved not to be) and that alkylphenols, which can imitate estrogen in the body and are commonly used as surfactants, have a "negligible" environmental impact. "All chemicals are toxic at some exposure, including salt and water," he told me, emphasizing, "The most important thing consumers can do to ensure the safe and effective use of a product is to read the label."

"But that's what I did..." I've never considered myself an eco-mom, but when it comes to my family's health, I don't want to be proved wrong after the fact. For the most part, the answer to whether these products are safe is: we don't know. Not much research has been done. Still, it nearly killed me to dump my Costco cache. Luckily, Target now sells eco-cleaners.



HEADACHE? OR MIGRAINE?



Take this Quiz

When you have headaches, do you have:

Pain

Moderate to severe pain?

Pulsating or throbbing pain?

Worse pain on one side?

Worse pain when you move?

Never	Sometimes	Always
Never	Sometimes	Always
Never	Sometimes	Always
Never	Sometimes	Always

Symptoms

Nausea or vomiting?

Sensitivity to light and sound?

Never	Sometimes	Always
Never	Sometimes	Always

YOUR HEADACHES COULD BE MIGRAINES IF:

- You answered "sometimes" or "always" to at least 2 Pain questions and at least 1 Symptoms question
- You have had at least 5 of these headaches
- These headaches last 4 to 72 hours without treatment

Only a doctor can tell if your headache is a migraine and not another problem. So take this quiz to your doctor. And if you are diagnosed with migraines, ask your doctor if IMITREX is right for you.

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Prescription IMITREX Tablets are for the acute treatment of migraine attacks in adults. If the headaches you are suffering from are not migraines, IMITREX is not for you. You should not take IMITREX if you have certain types of heart disease, a history of stroke or TIAs, peripheral vascular disease, Raynaud syndrome, or blood pressure that is uncontrolled. If you have risk factors for heart disease, such as high blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes, or are a smoker, you need to be evaluated by your doctor before taking IMITREX. Very rarely, certain people, even some without heart disease, have had serious heart-related problems. If you are pregnant, nursing, or taking medications, talk to your doctor.

Please see the important information on reverse.

IMITREX® (sumatriptan succinate) Tablets

IMITREX is a prescription medicine used to treat migraine headaches.

Before using Imitrex, you should read the information about Imitrex before you take it or your doctor or start using Imitrex. This information should be taken along with a careful discussion between you and your doctor. Only your doctor has the medical training and the complete prescribing information necessary to determine if this medicine is right for you. Once you read this summary, you should discuss with your doctor whether Imitrex is appropriate treatment for you and what its possible side effects are.

WHAT IS IMITREX?

IMITREX is the brand name of sumatriptan, a drug intended to relieve your migraine headaches but not to prevent or reduce the number of migraine headaches you experience. Imitrex should be used only to treat an actual migraine attack. Imitrex can be obtained only with a doctor's prescription and should be used by adults only after discussing the choice with your doctor, based on your individual preferences and medical circumstances.

HOW DOES IMITREX WORK?

How Imitrex works is not completely understood. Imitrex is a 5-HT_{1D} agonist that seems to relieve migraine headaches by acting like a brain chemical called 5-hydroxytryptamine, causing some blood vessels in the head that are swollen during a migraine to constrict so that it is, to become smaller, which helps relieve migraine headaches.

IMPORTANT SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Although the vast majority of patients who have taken Imitrex have not experienced any significant side effects, some patients have experienced serious heart problems and, rarely, considering the effectiveness of Imitrex, some patients have been hospitalized. In fact, a few studies have shown that, however, without problems occurred in patients with known heart disease, and it was not clear whether Imitrex was a contributing factor in these deaths. Serious events leading to the blood vessels in the head may be harmful. Some patients have been hospitalized in patients who were taking Imitrex. Some of these have resulted in death. However, the incidence of Imitrex is three events in 10,000 patients. It is unclear if these cases if event possible that patients were not experiencing a migraine but rather an event due to blood vessel disease in the head. Imitrex was given in the incorrect belief that the person may have been suffering a migraine. Therefore, you should not take Imitrex if the headache you are experiencing is different from your usual migraine attacks. People who suffer from migraines may be at increased risk of certain blood vessel events in the brain (e.g., hemorrhage, stroke, or transient ischemic attack).

Ask your doctor about these and additional safety considerations.

WHO SHOULD NOT TAKE IMITREX?

Some types of migraine headaches should not be treated with Imitrex, and some patients should not take Imitrex because of an increased risk of serious side effects.

■ If you have had a heart attack, stroke, transient ischemic attacks, peripheral vascular disease (including intermittent claudication of the legs), Raynaud's syndrome, or any sign of heart disease or symptoms that are associated with constriction of blood vessels, such as ischemic heart disease, angina, or coronary artery disease, you should not use Imitrex.

■ If you have uncontrolled high blood pressure, you should not use Imitrex.

■ If you are taking certain drugs for depression, talk with your doctor. Imitrex should not be used if you take or have taken within the last 2 weeks tricyclic antidepressants (MAOIs).

■ Your doctor will discuss with you the types of migraine headaches you have. If you have hemiplegic or basilar migraine, you should not take Imitrex. Imitrex should be used only in patients who have been diagnosed by a physician as having migraine with or without aura.

■ Tell your doctor about any other medicines you are taking. If you are currently taking any migraine medicines that include ergot alkaloids, such as methysergide or dihydroergotamine, or other 5-HT_{1D} agonists, do not take Imitrex within 24 hours of taking these medicines.

■ Do not take Imitrex if you are allergic to sumatriptan or any of the ingredients in Imitrex.

■ If you have severe liver disease, you should not use Imitrex.

WHAT MEDICAL PROBLEMS OR CONDITIONS SHOULD I DISCUSS WITH MY DOCTOR?

■ If you have risk factors for heart problems, you should tell your doctor. Your doctor should evaluate you for heart disease to see whether Imitrex is appropriate for you. Risk factors include high blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes, cigarette smoking, and smoking. Other patients with risk factors for heart disease are women who are past menopause (whether natural menopause or menopause resulting from surgery), men over 50 years old, or patients with a family history of heart disease. If you have risk factors and your evaluation for heart disease is satisfactory, your doctor may ask you to see the first dose of Imitrex in the doctor's office.

■ Tell your doctor if you have chest pain, shortness of breath, or irregular heartbeat.

■ Tell your doctor if you are taking selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs).

■ Tell your doctor if you have a history of epilepsy or seizures.

■ Tell your doctor if you have liver or kidney problems.

■ Tell your doctor if you have ever had to stop taking any medicine because of an allergy or other problems.

USE OF IMITREX DURING PREGNANCY AND BREAST-FEEDING

Do not take Imitrex if you are pregnant, think you may be pregnant, are trying to become pregnant, are not using adequate birth control methods, or are breast-feeding unless you have discussed this with your doctor.

HOW TO USE IMITREX TABLETS

For adults, the usual dose is a single tablet swallowed whole with fluids. Do not take tablets. A second tablet may be taken if your symptoms of migraine come back or if you have partial response to the first dose, but no sooner than 2 hours after taking the first tablet. For a given attack, if you have no response to the first tablet, or if you take a second tablet without consulting with your doctor, do not take more than a total of 100 mg of Imitrex tablets in any 24-hour period.

The safety of treating an average of more than four headaches in a 30-day period has not been established.

WHAT ARE THE POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS OF USING IMITREX?

Do not rely on this summary alone for information about side effects. Your doctor or doctor with you a close complete list of side effects that may be relevant to you. The most frequently seen side effects are tingling and warmth sensations with Imitrex tablets.

■ Some patients feel pain or tightness in the chest or throat when using Imitrex. If this happens to you, discuss it with your doctor before using any more Imitrex. If the pain is severe or does not go away, call your doctor immediately.

■ If you, have sudden or severe abdominal pain after taking Imitrex, call your doctor immediately.

■ Shortness of breath, wheeziness, heart throbbing, swelling of the eyelids, face, or lips, or a stiff neck, sore throat, or fever happen rarely, but if they happen to you, tell your doctor immediately. Do not take any more Imitrex unless your doctor tells you to.

■ Some patients have feelings of tingling, heat, flushing (redness of the face lasting a short time), heaviness, or a feeling of pressure after taking Imitrex. A few patients may feel drowsy, dizzy, and sick. Tell your doctor about these effects if you need them.

■ If you feel unwell in any other way or have any problems that you do not understand after taking Imitrex, tell your doctor immediately.

WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I TAKE AN OVERDOSE?

If you have taken more medicine than you have been told, contact either your doctor, a hospital emergency department, or the nearest poison control center immediately.

HOW SHOULD I STORE IMITREX?

Keep out of reach of children. Imitrex may be harmful to children. Do not remove tablets from package until you are ready to use them and do not store in any other container. Store between 20°C and 30°C. Do not use after expiration date on package.

GlaxoSmithKline

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SLEEP ALL DAY!

By SORA SONG

DO MELATONIN SUPPLEMENTS REALLY HELP PEOPLE sleep? Millions of jet-lagged and sleep-deprived Americans—citing countless self-help articles—insist they do. But the scientific evidence has been slim. There's no question that the hormone helps the brain tell a.m. from p.m.—regulating sleep cycles and circadian timing—when it is produced naturally by the body at night. What was lacking was clear evidence that taking melatonin in supplement

form had the same sleep-inducing effect.

That's why there's so much interest in a study in the current issue of the journal *Sleep*. Researchers at Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School set out to test melatonin's effects and found that the supplements can indeed be a potent sleep aid—but only

How to get a good night's sleep—when the sun's still shining

during daylight hours.

The study was small, with just 36 volunteers, but rigorous and well designed. Researchers housed each participant in a soundproof room with

dim lighting, no windows and no hint of real time. For most of the four-week study, the volunteers were kept on strict 20-hour cycles of sleep and wakefulness. The “forced desynchrony” was intended to throw the body's 24-hour clock out of whack, according to the study's lead author, James Wyatt, while mimicking the off-hour sleep-wake cycle that shift workers and jet-lagged travelers often struggle with. Every “night” of the study, the subjects were given either melatonin or a placebo 30 min. before bedtime.

People who took melatonin supplements, researchers found, slept significantly longer than the placebo group, but only in periods of

75%
Proportion of American adults with at least one sleep problem a few nights a week in 2005, according to a National Sleep Foundation poll

sleep that occurred during the volunteers' biological day—that is, when their bodies were not producing natural melatonin. During the sleep cycles that happened to fall at night in real time, when melatonin is already being released by the brain, taking an extra dose of the hormone worked no better than taking a placebo. “It seems that what melatonin is doing,” says Wyatt, “is knocking out the wake-promoting

drive, which normally happens during the day, from your circadian clock.”

On average, melatonin users had a daytime sleep efficiency of at least 83%—meaning they slept 83% of the time they spent in bed—compared with 77% in the placebo group. That translates to an extra half an hour of shut-eye—relatively comparable to what one gets with a prescription sleep aid like Ambien or Lunesta.

But that doesn't mean the pills are interchangeable. Melatonin works on a completely different neurological system than the prescription drugs and, as the study suggests, won't help you at night or if you experience insomnia because of something other than jet lag or a graveyard shift.

On the other hand, says Wyatt, people don't seem to build up a tolerance to melatonin, and even small amounts, like the 0.3-mg dose used in the study, are effective. Studies show also that melatonin is safe for adults, at least in the short term, with few side effects. “But the first thing I recommend before starting anything,” says Wyatt, “is to have a chat with your primary-care doctor.” ■

MELATONIN SUPPLEMENTS

Your body absorbs melatonin quickly. The best time to take a supplement is **15 to 30 min.** before bedtime

Melatonin supplements helped people achieve **83% sleep efficiency** during the day. The ideal range for nighttime sleep is **85% to 95%**

Less is more when it comes to melatonin: taking a **0.3-mg dose** of the hormone worked just as well as taking 5 mg



TEA FOR DESSERT

As a flavoring, tea is turning up in upscale chocolates and ice creams. But it is particularly tasty in this new line of Tea Cookies from Torn Ranch. Flavors include masala chai, green-tea jasmine, African rooibos with guava and peppermint chili. Made with real tea, butter, pure vanilla and organic flour, they're perfect with chai.



LOOSE LEAVES

For tea aficionados, mass-market supermarket tea bags don't cut it. True tea is loose, fresh and sold by purveyors such as Rishi, which buys directly from harvesters and sells Fair Trade-certified and organic teas at rishi-tea.com. For convenience, Teasophy and Harney & Sons offer loose tea in baglike sachets and pods.



BEYOND LIPTON Americans who resist the coffee culture are brewing up a growing market: U.S. tea sales are up sixfold since 1990. As tea goes gourmet, all-natural labels such as Rishi and Ito En are moving in on Snapple and Lipton. Here's a taste of what the tea world will be savoring this summer. —By Jeremy Caplan



COLD BREWED

All-natural, unsweetened teas are fast gaining favor, as are chilled organic brews, such as Honest Tea. The new Cha Dao brand, left, uses actual tea leaves, not concentrates or powders common in other brands. (But because it has no preservatives, it must stay refrigerated.) Ito En's newest drink, Sencha Shot, right, is a potent green tea. The mini can is full of antioxidants and has zero calories.



POWER POT

With two layers of glass, the Bodum Bora Bora press keeps your brew hot but stays cool to the touch on the table. Its plunger lets you stop steeping tea without having to remove the leaves. Bodum also makes double-layered cups that keep tea hot and hands cool.



CHEW ON THIS

Debuting this spring, Tearrow's tea-infused gum comes in eight flavors, including oolong, lemon and green tea. Imported from China, the sugarless gum uses actual tea solids, not imitation flavoring, and was a surprise hit at March's World Tea Expo in Las Vegas.



DIPPING IN

Prefer to steep tea in your cup, not a pot? A new line of heat-resistant silicone infusers lets you brew loose tea in ordinary mugs. These rubber spoons can also stir in honey or sugar and come apart for cleaning. Made by Zanif and sold at sarut.com for \$10 each, they come in five colors.

TEA TIPS

1 BREW IT Use about 1 tbs. of loose tea per 8 oz. of water and steep for 3-5 min. You can reuse loose tea up to three times.

2 GIVE IT SPACE Make sure your infuser is big enough to allow room for tea leaves to expand so they impart their full flavor.

3 KEEP IT PURE Taste tea before adding anything, and don't dilute it with more than a bit of milk, sugar, honey or lemon.

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TCM

MOVIES

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NATHAN TUCKER/GETTY

NO, THIS IS NOT *DANCING WITH THE STARS*

FIRST
LOOK

SIENNA MILLER wasn't sure whether to be offended when **STEVE BUSCEMI** asked her to star in *Interview*. "I play a woman in the public eye who's a s____ actress," says Miller. "She's had a boob job. She's just this plastic blond." Despite being known principally for her choppy romance with Jude Law, Miller is actually more of an organic-cotton blond, and the film is weighty material. *Interview* is one of three movies by Dutch director Theo van Gogh, who was murdered by Muslim extremists in 2004, that are being remade in English. Buscemi, who's directing, tried to shoot as Van Gogh did, in just nine days. He also plays a grizzled war reporter who resents having to interview an actress. "They end up having some intimate, father-daughter, lovely moments," says Miller. Lovely? With Miller? Buscemi must have had to work hard at that.

WHAT I LEARNED AT THE MUSEUM ...

Forget lunch at the Ivy. The best place to spy celebs whiling away the afternoon in Los Angeles this spring has been the "Ashes and Snow" exhibit on the Santa Monica Pier. Teri Hatcher, Daryl Hannah and Sidney Poitier all

took in artist Gregory Colbert's sepia-toned photos and videos of humans communing with animals. So did **STEVEN SPIELBERG** and his wife Kate Capshaw. The director, Colbert says, "grilled me for about a half an hour about how I got certain shots. He told me David Lean would have done this and John Ford would have done that." But when Colbert, who spent 14 years on the project, had no advice except to be really patient, Spielberg was "a little disappointed." Still, it's nice to know that after four Oscars and billions at the box office, the fella likes to bone up on his craft.



BAKE SALES ARE SO OLD SCHOOL

Need a new science lab? Find an A lister to pay for your microscopes. In some private New York City and Los Angeles schools, the celebrity parent, friend or graduate is replacing the cupcake as the ultimate fund-raising weapon



JAMES GANDOLFINI

For N.Y.C.'s Village Community School's auction, the benevolent boss gave the shirt he was shot in on *The Sopranos*.

SARAH JESSICA PARKER

N.Y.C.'s City and Country School offered lunch for four with *Sex and the City* author Candace Bushnell and her TV alter ego.



MARIO BATALI

Dinner for 10 cooked by the chef went for \$50,000 at an auction benefiting Little Red Schoolhouse in N.Y.C.

JACK BLACK

The alum of L.A.'s Crossroads School conducted student musicians at a fund raiser. The class clown is redeemed.



Q&A | RICHARD DREYFUSS

In Poseidon, Richard Dreyfuss tries to flee a sinking ship. In real life, he's trying to right America's course. Jaws, Hello Down There, Poseidon—what's it like to be the Laurence Olivier of underwater acting? Oh, not hard. I just hold my breath and think of Shakespeare.

You took a trip on the Queen Mary 2 just before filming. Did you find yourself thinking, What would I do if this ship went down? That's what art has been doing for thousands of years, allowing people to vicariously drown, get eaten. Me? I would probably hold babies in front of me and strangle people and claw their flesh to get out.

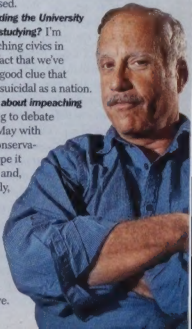
Was it your first gay role? No, I did the Larry Kramer play *The Normal Heart*. When I was a kid, I did TV shows with ambiguous characters like *Bewitched*. I thought they were just well dressed.

You recently began attending the University of Oxford. What are you studying? I'm developing tools for teaching civics in American schools. The fact that we've given that up is a pretty good clue that we're either neurotic or suicidal as a nation.

You've made some noise about impeaching the President. I'm hoping to debate the issue on C-SPAN in May with Michael Medved, the conservative talk-show host. I hope it will be fun, informative and, as I like to say pompously, of service to the nation.

You just got married.

Her name is Svetlana. She's a Russian-born American citizen. She's proof that there's a lot more going on in this world than meets the eye.



PETER SIKKEL—CARRERA PHOTOGRAPHY

Andrew Sullivan

My Problem with Christianity

A believer spells out the difference between faith and a political agenda

ARE YOU A CHRISTIAN WHO DOESN'T FEEL REPRESENTED BY the religious right? I know the feeling. When the discourse about faith is dominated by political fundamentalists and social conservatives, many others begin to feel as if their religion has been taken away from them.

The number of Christians misrepresented by the Christian right is many. There are evangelical Protestants who believe strongly that Christianity should not get too close to the corrupting allure of government power. There are lay Catholics who, while personally devout, are socially liberal on issues like contraception, gay rights, women's equality and a multi-faith society. There are very orthodox believers who nonetheless respect the freedom and conscience of others as part of their core understanding of what being a Christian is. They have no problem living next to an atheist or a gay couple or a single mother or people whose views on the meaning of life are utterly alien to them—and respecting their neighbors' choices. That doesn't threaten their faith. Sometimes the contrast helps them understand their own faith better.

And there are those who simply believe that, by definition, God is unknowable to our limited, fallible human minds and souls. If God is ultimately unknowable, then how can we be so certain of what God's real position is on, say, the fate of Terri Schiavo? Or the morality of contraception? Or the role of women? Or the love of a gay couple? Also, faith for many of us is interwoven with doubt, a doubt that can strengthen faith and give it perspective and shadow. That doubt means having great humility in the face of God and an enormous reluctance to impose one's beliefs, through civil law, on anyone else.

I would say a clear majority of Christians in the U.S. fall into one or many of those camps. Yet the term "people of faith" has been co-opted almost entirely in our discourse by those who see Christianity as compatible with only one political party, the Republicans, and believe that their religious doctrines should determine public policy for everyone. "Sides are being chosen," Tom DeLay recently told his supporters, "and the future of man hangs in the balance! The enemies of virtue may be on the march, but

they have not won, and if we put our trust in Christ, they never will." So Christ is a conservative Republican?

Rush Limbaugh recently called the Democrats the "party of death" because of many Democrats' view that some moral decisions, like the choice to have a first-trimester abortion, should be left to the individual, not the cops. Ann Coulter, with her usual subtlety, simply calls her political opponents "godless," the title of her new book. And the largely nonreligious media have taken the bait. The "Christian" vote has become shorthand in journalism for the Republican base.

What to do about it? The worst response, I think, would be to construct something called the religious left. Many of us who are Christians and not supportive of the religious right are not on the left either. In fact, we are opposed to any politicization of the Gospels by any party, Democratic or Republican, by partisan black churches or partisan white ones. "My kingdom is not of this world," Jesus insisted. What part of that do we not understand?

So let me suggest that we take back the word Christian while giving the religious right a new adjective: *Christianist*. Christianity, in this view, is simply a faith. Christianity is an ideology, politics, an ism. The distinction between *Christian* and *Christianist* echoes the distinction we make between *Muslim* and *Islamist*. Muslims are those who follow Islam. Islamists are those who want to wield Islam as a political force and conflate state and mosque. Not all

Islamists are violent. Only a tiny few are terrorists. And I should underline that the term *Christianist* is in no way designed to label people on the religious right as favoring any violence at all. I mean merely by the term *Christianist* the view that religious faith is so important that it must also have a precise political agenda. It is the belief that religion dictates politics and that politics should dictate the laws for everyone, Christian and non-Christian alike.

That's what I dissent from, and I dissent from it as a Christian. I dissent from the political pollution of sincere, personal faith. I dissent most strongly from the attempt to argue that one party represents God and that the other doesn't. I dissent from having my faith co-opted and wielded by people whose politics I do not share and whose intolerance I abhor. The word Christian belongs to no political party. It's time the quiet majority of believers took it back.



Visit Andrew Sullivan's blog, The Daily Dish, at time.com

Medication Guide

for Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)

(See the end of this Medication Guide for a list of prescription NSAID medicines.)

What is the most important information I should know about medicines called Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)?

NSAID medicines may increase the chance of a heart attack or stroke that can lead to death.

This chance increases:

- with longer use of NSAID medicines
- in people who have heart disease

NSAID medicines should never be used right before or after a heart surgery called a "coronary artery bypass graft (CABG)."

NSAID medicines can cause ulcers and bleeding in the stomach and intestines at any time during treatment. Ulcers and bleeding:

- can happen without warning symptoms
- may cause death

The chance of a person getting an ulcer or bleeding increases with:

- taking medicines called "corticosteroids" and "anticoagulants"
- longer use
- smoking
- drinking alcohol
- older age
- having poor health

NSAID medicines should only be used:

- exactly as prescribed
- at the lowest dose possible for your treatment
- for the shortest time needed

What are Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)?

NSAID medicines are used to treat pain and redness, swelling, and heat (inflammation) from medical conditions such as:

- different types of arthritis
- menstrual cramps and other types of short-term pain

Who should not take a Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug (NSAID)?

Do not take an NSAID medicine:

- if you had an asthma attack, hives, or other allergic reaction with aspirin or any other NSAID medicine
- for pain right before or after heart bypass surgery

Tell your healthcare provider:

- about all of your medical conditions.
- about all of the medicines you take. NSAIDs and some other medicines can interact with each other and cause serious side effects. **Keep a list of your medicines to show to your health care provider and pharmacist.**
- if you are pregnant. **NSAID medicines should not be used by pregnant women late in their pregnancy.**
- if you are breastfeeding. **Talk to your doctor.**

What are the possible side effects of Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)?

Serious side effects include:

- heart attack
- stroke
- high blood pressure
- heart failure from body swelling (fluid retention)
- kidney problems including kidney failure
- bleeding and ulcers in the stomach and intestine
- low red blood cells (anemia)
- life-threatening skin reactions
- life-threatening allergic reactions
- liver problems including liver failure
- asthma attacks in people who have asthma

Other side effects include:

- stomach pain
- constipation
- diarrhea
- gas
- heartburn
- nausea
- vomiting
- dizziness

Get emergency help right away if you have any of the following symptoms:

- shortness of breath or trouble breathing
- chest pain
- weakness in one part or side of your body
- slurred speech
- swelling of the face or throat

Stop your NSAID medicine and call your healthcare provider right away if you have any of the following symptoms:

- nausea
- more tired or weaker than usual
- itching
- your skin or eyes look yellow
- stomach pain
- flu-like symptoms
- vomit blood
- there is blood in your bowel movement or it is black and sticky like tar
- skin rash or blisters with fever
- unusual weight gain
- swelling of the arms and legs, hands and feet

These are not all the side effects with NSAID medicines. Talk to your healthcare provider or pharmacist for more information about NSAID medicines.

Other information about Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)

- Aspirin is an NSAID medicine but it does not increase the chance of a heart attack. Aspirin can cause bleeding in the brain, stomach, and intestines. Aspirin can also cause ulcers in the stomach and intestines.
- Some of these NSAID medicines are sold in lower doses without a prescription (over-the-counter). Talk to your healthcare provider before using over-the-counter NSAIDs for more than 10 days.

NSAID medicines that need a prescription

Generic Name	Tradename
Celecoxib	Celebrex
Diclofenac	Cataflam, Voltaren, Arthrotec (combined with misoprostol)
Diffunisal	Dolobid
Etodolac	Lodine, Lodine XL
Fenoprofen	Nalfon, Nalfon 200
Flurbiprofen	Ansaïd
Ibuprofen	Motrin, Tab-Profen, Vicoprofen (combined with hydrocodone), Combunox (combined with oxycodone)
Indomethacin	Indocin, Indocin SR, Indo-Lemmon, Indomethagan
Ketoprofen	Oruvail
Ketorolac	Toradol
Mefenamic Acid	Ponstel
Meloxicam	Mobic
Nabumetone	Relafen
Naproxen	Naprosyn, Anaprox, Anaprox DS, EC-Naproxyn, Naprelan, Naprapac (copackaged with lansoprazole)
Oxaprozin	Daypro
Piroxicam	Feldene
Sulindac	Clinoril
Tolmetin	Tolectin, Tolectin DS, Tolectin 600

This Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

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4 rolling hills won't keep you from
taking the road less traveled.



You don't have to plan around your arthritis pain.

Is it the climb? The gently sloping trail? Or getting back up from a rest? If you have osteoarthritis, it colors everything you do. But you shouldn't have to miss out on the important things. Ask your doctor about prescription CELEBREX. It was designed to target the source of your pain, stiffness, and inflammation.

Just one CELEBREX provides 24-hour, all day and all night relief.

CELEBREX is one of the most studied arthritis medicines on the market. But you should know that CELEBREX, like all medicines, has both risks and benefits. It's important to talk to your doctor about treatment options to find out which one is right for you. Your doctor may also recommend other kinds of treatments.

Important Information: CELEBREX, like all prescription NSAIDs, may increase the chance of a heart attack or stroke that can lead to death. It should not be used right before or after certain heart surgeries. Serious skin reactions or stomach and intestine problems such as bleeding and ulcers can occur without warning and may cause death.

Uninsured? Need help paying for medicine? Pfizer has programs that can help, no matter your age or income. You may even qualify for free Pfizer medicines. Call 1-866-706-2400. Or visit www.pfizerhelpfulanswers.com.

Patients taking aspirin and the elderly are at increased risk for stomach bleeding and ulcers.

Tell your doctor if you:

- Are pregnant
- Have a history of ulcers or bleeding in the stomach or intestines
- Have high blood pressure or heart failure
- Have kidney or liver problems

People with aspirin-sensitive asthma or allergic reactions due to aspirin or other arthritis medicines or certain drugs called sulfonamides should not take CELEBREX.

Prescription CELEBREX should be used exactly as prescribed at the lowest dose possible and for the shortest time needed.

For more information, call 1-888-CELEBREX (1-888-235-3273) or visit www.CELEBREX.com

Please see important information about CELEBREX and other NSAIDs on previous page.

CELEBREX
(CELECOXIB CAPSULES) 100 mg
200 mg

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